(No. XI.)—Statement of Revenue, &c. &c. enclosed
dated 8th

Statement shewing that Column 3 or 4 contains an Estimate

SITUATION.	Districts, alluding to former Names, and to the Arrangement of them in the Schedule of 1792.	1. Tippoo's Jummabundy of the Year 1796, including his ideal Increase of 3¾ Fanams on each Pag. C. P. F. A.	2. The Increase of 3¾ on every 13⅓ Fanams included in the first Column. C. P. F. A.
Above the Ghauts. South of the Cavery.	Salligal, Coligal, &c.	65,189 0 0	17,778 7 12
	Tulmullah	14,899 0 0	4,063 3 10
	Chukloor, Weinaad, or Beinaar	10,000 0 0	2,727 2 12
North of the Cavery.	Runganoor	62,335 0 0	17,000 4 8
	Vanketygherrycotta	18,243 0 0	4,975 3 10
	Bangloor	13,625 0 0	3,715 8 0
	Soolageery	14,907 0 0	4,065 5 8
	Denkenicottah	39,929 0 0	10,889 7 4
	Ossore	27,131 0 0	7,399 3 10
	Total	2,66,258 0 0	72,615 6 10
Below the Ghauts.	Coimbatoor	2,37,708 3 14	64,829 8 14
	Daniancottah	83,016 7 7	22,640 9 7
	Cheoor	1,28,562 3 11	35,062 4 9
	Chingerie	78,954 3 12	21,533 0 0
	Darasloor, and Chuckergeery	1,73,835 0 0	47,409 5 8
	Sattimungle	91,523 5 3	24,409 9 11
	Andoor	34,973 0 0	9,538 1 0
	Perindorah	39,907 0 0	10,883 7 4
	Herroad	55,988 0 0	15,269 4 8
	Viziemungle	39,795 0 0	10,858 1 14
	Cangam	54,440 0 0	13,756 3 10
	Carroor	83,455 0 0	22,760 4 8
	Uttungeolly	32,076 0 0	8,748 0 0
	Caverisloor	10,068 0 0	2,745 8 3
	Total	11,40,302 3 15	3,10,991 9 0

APPENDIX (D.)—No. II.—Enclosures.

in Captain Macleod's Letter to the Myfore Commiſſioners; July 1799.

ıe Reſources of the Diſtricts lately acquired for the Honorable Company.

3. *Remaining Jummabundy, after deducting the Increaſe of 1796.*	*No. of Almildarries by Tippoo's laſt Arrangement.*	4. *Equivalent of Col 3 in Star Pagodas, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.*	5. *Equivalent in Star Pagodas, by the Schedule of 1792, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.*	
C. P. F. A.		Star Pag.	Star Pag.	
47,410 2 4	11	39,508 8	12,666 11	
10,835 6 6	2	9,029 11	41,666 10½	The proportion included in Hureenhully by the ſchedule of 1792.
7,272 7 4	none	6,060 9½	4,166 10½	This diſtrict has been deſerted ſince the year 1792. Half this diſtrict remains in Rajah's ſhare.
45,334 5 8	6	37,778 12½	12,500 0	This diſtrict has been totally ruined by diſturbances.
13,267 6 6	2	11,056 6	5,000 0	
9,909 2 0	2	8,257 11	2,500 0	
10,841 4 8	2	9,034 9	3,333 5⅓	
29,039 2 12	6	24,199 6½	11,666 10⅔	This diſtrict has not recovered from the effects of being in the hands of the Mahrattas in 1791 and 1792.
19,731 6 6	4	16,443 ½	15,080 0	
1,93,642 3 6	35	1,61,368 10	71,080 0	
1,72,878 5 0	28	1,44,065 6¾	66,666 10¾	
60,375 8 0	12	50,313 2¾	29,166 10½	
93,499 9 2	18	77,916 9½	22,500 0	
57,421 3 12	10	47,851 2½	22,500 0	
1,26,425 4 8	23	1,05,354 8½	53,333 5⅓	
66,562 5 8	14	55,468 12½	25,000 0	
25,434 9 0	5	21,195 12	6,666 10¾	
29,023 2 12	6	24,186 1	11,666 10¾	
40,718 5 8	7	33,932 2	16,666 10¾	
28,941 8 2	6	24,118 2¾	16,666 10¾	
36,683 6 6	8	30,569 11	16,666 10¾	
60,694 5 8	12	50,578 12½	37,500 0	
23,328 0 0	4	19,440 0	12,500 0	
7,322 1 13	2	6,101 13	2,166 10½	
8,29,310 4 15	155	6,91,092 1	3,39,666 10¾	

(continued)

(Continued.)

SITUATION.	*Districts, alluding to former Names, and to the Arrangement of them in the Schedule of 1792.*	1. *Tippoo's Jummabundy of the Year 1796, including his ideal Increase of 2½ Fanams on each Pag.*	2. *The Increase of on every 13¾ I nams included in first Column.*
		C. P. F. A.	C. P. F.
Canara. — Mangalore.	Bilgee	43,110 0 0	11,484 5
	Corial (Mangalore)	3,40,041 0 0	92,738 4
	Caricul	31,280 0 0	8,514 5
	Barkoor	1,36,747 6 0	37,294 8
	Khooshalpoor	83,790 0 0	22,851 8
	Butail	25,178 0 0	6,866 7
	Gersaffah	26,753 0 0	7,296 2
	Honawor (Onore)	41,156 0 0	11,224 3
	Mirjan	22,988 0 0	6,269 4
	Bah. Pag.	7,49,983 6 0	2,04,540 9
	Canteria Pag.	9,74,978 6 13	2,65,903 2
	Ancola, and Siddaskeerghur	58,313 0 0	15,903 5
	Total	10,33,291 6 13	2,81,806 8
	Grand Total	24,39,852 0 12	6,65,414 1

Tippoo's Jummabundy had not suffered any other change since the year 1
in 1792, must have been less than his Jummabundy, in nearly the

N. B. From the total there should probably be deducted two-thirds of P

(Continued.)

3. *emaining Jumma-undy, after deducting the Increaſe of 1796.*	*No. of Aumuldaries by Tippoo's laſt Arrangement.*	4. *Equivalent of Col. 3 in Star Pagodas, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.*	5. *Equivalent in Star Pagodas, by the Schedule of 1792, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.*	
C. P. F. A.		*Star Pag.*	*Star Pag.*	
30,625 4 8	6	33,177 9	15,773 11	The Revenue of thoſe diſtricts ſhewn in the firſt three columns is expreſſed in Bahaderee Pagodas, and the equivalent in Canteria Pagodas is noted below the firſt Total.
2,47,302 5 8	42	2,67,911 1½	1,11,368 15¼	
22,705 4 8	2	24,597 9	9,494 5¾	
99,452 8 0	11	1,07,740 8½	40,324 14	
60,938 1 12	11	66,016 6	21,968 4	
18,311 2 12	4	19,837 3½	7,646 11¼	
19,456 7 4	4	21,078 2	7,660 1	
29,931 6 6	6	32,425 15	14,569 2	
16,718 5 8	4	18,111 12	7,461 3½	
5,45,442 6 2	92	5,90,896 2½	2,36,267 1¾	
7,09,075 3 15				
42,409 4 8	8	35,341 3	23,610 3	
7,51,484 8 7	100	6,27,237 5½	2,59,877 4¾	
17,74,437 6 12	290	14,78,698 ½	6,70,623 15½	

excepting the increaſe ſhewn in Column 2, conſequently the ſchedule he gave the Allies proportion that the ſums in Column 5 are leſs than thoſe of Column 4.

Seringapatam,
8th July 1799.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

noor, for an equivalent taken from the Rajah's ſhare for the Nizam.

(No. 12.) From Captain MACLEOD, to General HARRIS; dated Seringapatam, 22d May, 1799; encloſing Abſtract of TIPPOO SULTAUN's Jummabundy.

Sir,

I have the pleaſure to lay before you an abſtract of the Jummabundy, and a Liſt of the ſeveral Forts of the late Tippoo Sultaun. As he had given new names to all Forts, and the reſidence of his Aſiphs, the proper, or former name, is affixed to each Diviſion and Fort, for the convenience of geographical information.

The Sultaun's miſtaken ſyſtem of Revenue Collection, operated in a great degree towards reducing his receipts, by his having increaſed the number of Aumildarnes to ten times as many as had uſually been the proportion under all former Governments of the Myſore Dominions.

The Sultaun raiſed his Jummabundy, in the year 1795, by adding about nineteen Lacks of Canteria Pagodas to his former Jumma: but this increaſe was only ideal; as I am informed by men, of whoſe veracity I have a high opinion, that ſince the year 1792, his receipts were annually from twenty-five to thirty-five Lacks of Canteria Pagodas. His actual annual Diſburſements are eſtimated at forty Lacks of Canteria Pagodas, ſince the Treaty of 1792; ſo that it appears, a conſiderable portion of his expences muſt have been taken from the treaſure collected by his father.

All the Aſiphs and Aumildars under his Government were Moormen, who were ſeldom choſen for any other reaſon than their being Mahomedans; and although the whole of them had an oath of fidelity adminiſtered to them, the embezzlement of Public Revenue, by the ſeveral claſſes of Servants, is ſuppoſed to have amounted annually to fifteen or twenty Lacs of Canteria Pagodas. The Jagheers for the ſupport of troops, which amount to about five Lacks of Canteria Pagodas, do not appear in the ſtatement: The valuation of them is included in the Revenue.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed.) WILLIAM MACLEOD,
Acting Superintendant of Revenue.

APPENDIX (D.)—No. III.—Enclosures.

(No. 13)—ABSTRACT of Tippoo Sultaun's Jummabundy, in the Year Fusly 1217, or the Year 1797-8.

Provinces or Chief Districts.	Names given by Tippoo Sultaun to each Division or Fort	The proper or ancient Name of the Fort or District.	No. of Aumildaries in each District by the Sultaun's last Arrangement.	The Revenue, including Jagheers and other Inaums, by the latest Adkfiments, in Canteria Pagodas.	NAMES of the ASIFS.	REMARK.
				CANT. PS. F. C.		
	Esar, or south side of the Cavery	Myſore Aſtgram	39	2,31,230 0 0	Sheer Khan.	
	Inaum, or north side	Pattan Aſtgram	46	3 26,118 0 0	Sheik Malik.	
	Nuzur Bar	Myſore	30	2,14,616 0 0	Mahomed Sied & Syed Yakoab.	
yſore	Khaumabad	Haſſen	25	1,99,064 4 0	Mahomed Ghoffar & Syed Alia Zedien	
	Aſbarabad	Mahumaidrog	25	1,83,895 0 0	Meer Haſſein & Kundarelly.	
	Jafforabad	Cubbuldroog	32	2,20,259 0 0	Syed Meeran & Abdul Caden.	
	Yeeſſorobad	Hookoondroog	24	1,48,780 0 0	Rage Rally & Mahomed Syed (Syed Shab.)	
	Tullok Shuko	Mukeredroog	35	2,74,764 0 0	Mahomed Ally Mackeree & Syed Mahodeen	
urrungury	Mouhdoonabad	Gurrungury	29	2,18,474 4 0	Syed Aleredun & Mahomed Fuz Kurdeen	
ooraidroog	Balla Shuko	Deoraedroog	23	1,90,377 0 0	Syed Iſmael & Mahomed Nutter	
	Gurdoom Shuko	Nundydroog	29	2,69,082 0 0	Abdul Cadir & Shaik Fraick	
illapore	Azamut Shuko	Goomebunda	31	2,38,203 0 0	Shaick Boodum	
	Iſoofabad	Duvanturully	25	1,75,222 0 0	Sheek Mahomed.	
urrumcondah	Zuffarabad	Gurrumcondah	25	2,03,006 0 0	Syed Peer.	
humbarghur	Rezabad	Chumbarghur	29	2,51,184 0 0	Meer Mumem & Syed Imaan	
arponelly	Azeemabad	Beerundroog	33	2,61,554 0 0	Haſſan Ally & Mahomed Haſſain	
	Mahmoodabad	Murcal Moogoo	32	2,36,533 0 0	Mouhdeen Khan Lavance & Sheek Mortiza	
hittledroog	Turrock Yeat Huſſn	Chittledroog	27	1,96,147 0 0	Imaun Beg	
	Mumtazghur	Conceope	27	1,88,720 0 0	Mahomed Haſshum & Golam Moudein	
ooty	Feez Heſſar	Gooty	37	2,84,150 4 0	Muſtaanſha	
aidroog	Nuſſuruhabad	Coonduſpy	33	2,25,106 0 0	Syed Moudien & Sheek Mahdoom	
	Nugger	Bednore	33	3,41,636 1 0	Mahomed Aly Beg & Sheek Mahomed	
	Inheaz Ghur	Caulydroog	23	2,20,673 6 0	Syed Huſſain & Abdul Reza	
	Mookurabar	Chindergooty	31	2,70,992 7 0	Mahomed Ghaus & Mahomed Suddurodeen	
ednore	Jummalabad	Mangalore	24	2,60,721 5 0	Meer Mahomed Aly & Abdul Ruſoal	
	Rumutabad	Bekul	21	2,04,178 0 0	Sheik Scheabudeen & Gholam Aly	
	Waſeedabad	Buſcoat geghur	23	2,09,378 0 0	Mahomed Huſſain & Mahomed Muran	
	Dorea Behadurgar	Deria Bahadurgur	23	2,16,073 7 13	Abdul Kurrum & Mahomed Davud	
onda	Mazeedabad	Sedaſheeghur	31	2,62,876 9 0	Sheek Mukdoom	
oimbatore	Huſſariabad	Daniancottah	31	2,36,798 4 0	Syed Mukdoom & Sheek Aly	
allemungle	Salamabad	Sattimungle	31	2,16,993 9 15	Meer Haſſain Aly	
ndioor	Ahmudabad	Andioor	31	2,21,594 0 0	Abdul Cadir & Abdul Rhairman	
anjam	Hurremabad	Canjam	31	2,12,720 0 0	Fucker-u-dien & Shaik Ahmed	
araporam	Azeezebad	Chuchegury	31	2,52,196 0 0	Muckdeen Aly & Abdul Ruſoul	
aonghur	Hafezabad	Paonghur	25	1,68,457 0 0	Syed Shully & Syed Davad	
urgeſſie	Rymanabad	Murgleſſie	25	1,87,097 0 0	Mahomed Aly Gulluck & Mahomed Haſſain	
uttengury	Muſtafabad	Ruttengury	25	1,48,677 0 0	Huſſain Reza & Mahomed Imaun.	
			1075	83,67,549 1 12		

JAGHEERS.	Cant. Pagodas.
Futteh Hyder	12,000
Abdul Khalick	12,000
Tultan Meahdeen	4,300
Mauſe ud Dien	4,300
	32,600
Meer Mohun ud Dien	12,000
Cummer ud Dien	4,000
Cootoob ud Dien	2,700
Rubbar Jung	2,550
The Polligar of Rulleum	5,000
Meer Mamood	900

No of Horſe to be kept up for the Sirkar from the Jagheers.
100
100
200

59,750

The Inaums to Pagodas, Moſques, & Bramins, &c. are eſtimated at — 2,50,000

3,09,750

The Jummabundy of the Sultaun's dominions was raiſed in the year 1795, by adding 3¾ Canteria fanams to ea. pagoda or 10 fanams, amount to — 19,67,877

22,77,627

Which ſum deducted from the groſs Jummabundy would leave the actual revenue expected to be collected, Canteria Pagodas 60,89 992 / or in Star Pagodas 48,71,994

including the Jagheers allotted to Civil and Military Officers for their ſervices in lieu of pay.

☞ *N. B. In thoſe diſtricts where there are* two *Aſifs the* ſecond *is a Deputy.*

(Signed) WM. MACLEOD, *Actg. Supt. of Revenue.*

(No. 14.)—Captain Macleod's Memoranda of the Commerce of the Myſore Country.

Exports.

Beetle Arrack (or Siſſauris)
Black Pepper
Cardamum
Sandal Wood
Wax
Ivory
Rubies
Thick Diamonds
Cotton
Coarſe painted Cloths of Pombrie, &c.
Raw Cotton

Thoſe articles generally allude to the exports from Ballaghaut to the Coaſt of Coromandel:

The firſt four articles are the moſt conſiderable.

Imports, chiefly from the Eaſtward.

Salt
Coarſe and fine Cloths of different ſorts
Silk of different ſorts
Velvets
Damaſks
Copper
Lead
Tuttenaigue
Maſulipatam Chintz
Burhunpoor ditto
Flat Diamonds
Pearls
Broad Cloths
Dried Fruits
Coral
Raw Silk
Spices
Drugs
Tobacco

The principal articles are Salt, Cloth, Raw-Silk, and Tobacco.

It would greatly encourage trade, if the road duties on all articles were aboliſhed throughout the Myſore territories; but as this meaſure would occaſion an immediate diminution of revenue, amounting perhaps to two lacs of pagodas, it cannot be carried into execution, at leaſt until the land-rent may riſe, in conſequence of a few years peace, and good management.

It would, however, be of importance to the Company's poſſeſſions and manufactures, if all duties on raw cotton and thread were diſcontinued throughout the Rajah's country, as it is in the Company's territories.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

Seringapatam,
12th July, 1799.

(No. 15.)—From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 30th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. We have the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that Purnea having reported to us, on the 25th inſtant, that the Brahmins had fixed on the 30th of June, as the moſt auſpicious day for placing Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver on the Muſnud of Myſore, we reſolved that the ceremony ſhould accordingly be performed on that day.

2. We at the ſame time communicated to Lieutenant General Harris our wiſh, that he would, if poſſible, aſſiſt in perſon on this occaſion.

3. His Excellency, in conſequence, came hither from camp yeſterday morning, attended by his ſuite, and an eſcort of European cavalry, for the occaſion.

4. The Rajah and his family removed ſome days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Myſore, where the beſt preparations were made for their accommodation which circumſtances would admit.

5. This morning the Members of the Commiſſion, accompanied by Meer Allum, and his ſon Meer Dowran, and preceded by His Majeſty's 12th regiment of foot, proceeded to the reſidence of the Rajah, who was placed on the Muſnud about noon, under three vollies of muſquetry from the troops on the ſpot, and a royal ſalute from the guns of Seringapatam.

6. The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Muſnud was performed by Lieutenant General Harris, as Senior Member of the Commiſſion, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of his Highneſs on the occaſion. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, ſome time after, delivered to the Rajah the ſeal and ſignet of the Rauje.

7. The deportment of the young Prince, during this ceremony, was remarkably decorous, conſidering the untoward

circumstances which had preceded his elevation, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our first visit to him.

8. We have great pleasure in informing your Lordship, that Gholam Aly Khan, Aly Reza, Budruz Zemaun Khan, and Syed Mohommed Khan Mehdur, spontaneously attended on this occasion. The Meer Suddoor was prevented, we understand, by indisposition.

9. After taking leave of the Rajah, we partook of an entertainment which had been provided for us in an adjoining Choultry.

10. The inauguration having taken place under an open Pandaul, the spectators were very numerous; and it would be difficult to describe the joy which was visible in the countenances of all the Hindoos present.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HENRY WELLESLEY,
WM. KIRKPATRICK,
BY. CLOSE.

Seringapatam,
30th June, 1799.

(No. 16.)—SUBSIDIARY TREATY of SERINGAPATAM.

A treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance, concluded, on the one part, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the English East India Company Bahauder in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on behalf and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General for all Affairs, Civil and Military, of the British Nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in them for this purpose, by the said Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General; and on the other part, by Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, Rajah of Mysore.

Whereas it is stipulated in the treaty concluded on the 22d of June 1799, between the Honorable English East-India Company Bahauder, and the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, for strengthening the alliance and friendship subsisting between the said English East-India Company Bahauder, his Highness Nizam ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, and

the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, and for effecting a settlement of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, that a separate government shall be established in Mysore, and that his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder shall possess certain territories, specified in Schedule C., annexed to the said treaty, and that for the effectual establishment of the Government of Mysore, his Highness shall be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, to be furnished by the English East-India Company Bahauder:

Wherefore, in order to carry the said stipulations into effect, and to increase and strengthen the friendship subsisting between the said English East-India Company and the said Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, this treaty is concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the said English East-India Company Bahauder in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General aforesaid, and by his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, which shall be binding upon the contracting parties, as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

Article 1. The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2. The Honorable the East-India Company Bahauder agrees to maintain, and his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees to receive, a military force, for the defence and security of his Highness's dominions; in consideration of which protection, his Highness engages to pay the annual sum of seven lacks of star pagodas to the said East-India Company; the said sum to be paid in equal monthly instalments, commencing from the 1st of July, Anno Domini 1799. And his Highness further agrees, that the disposal of the said sum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops to be maintained by it, shall be left entirely to the Company.

Article 3. If it shall be necessary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or of either of them, that hostilities shall be undertaken, or preparations made for commencing hostilities against any State or Power, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expence, incurred by the augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable charges of war, such a sum as

shall

shall appear to the Governor General in Council of Fort William, on an attentive consideration of the means of his said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of his said Highness.

Article 4. And whereas it is indispensably necessary, that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray, either the expences of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expences specified in the third article of the present treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal, shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulations and ordinances, as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Mysore, or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company Bahauder, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, as shall appear to him, the said Governor General in Council, necessary to render the funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war.

Article 5. And it is hereby further agreed, that whenever the said Governor General in Council shall signify to the said Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provision of the fourth article, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver shall immediately issue orders to his Aumils, or other Officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of the fourth article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and controul of the English Company Bahauder. And in case his Highness shall not issue such orders, within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty to issue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations or ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge most expedient, for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country, and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever and so long as any part or parts of his said Highness's territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and controul of the said East-India Company, the Governor General

in Council shall render to his Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed. Provided also, that in no case whatever, shall his Highness's actual receipt of annual income, arising out of his territorial revenue, be less than the sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with one-fifth part of the net revenues of the whole of the territories ceded to him by the fifth article of the Treaty of Mysore; which sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with the amount of one-fifth of the said net revenues, the East India Company engages, at all times, and in every possible case, to secure, and cause to be paid for his Highness's use.

Article 6. His Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder engages, that he will be guided by a sincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity, now established between the English Company Bahauder and their Allies; and that he will carefully abstain from any interference in the affairs of any state in alliance with the said English Company Bahauder, or of any state whatever. And for securing the object of this stipulation, it is further stipulated and agreed, that no communication or correspondence with any foreign State whatever, shall be holden by his said Highness, without the previous knowledge and sanction of the said English Company Bahauder.

Article 7. His Highness stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European Foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Bahauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government, all Europeans, of whatever description, who shall be found within the territories of his said Highness, without regular passports from the English Government, it being his Highness's determined resolution, not to suffer, even for a day, any European Foreigners to remain within the territories now subjected to his authority, unless by consent of the said Company.

Article 8. Whereas the complete protection of his Highness's said territories requires that various fortresses and strong places, situated within the territories of his Highness, should be garrisoned and commanded, as well in time of peace as of war, by British Troops and Officers, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder engages, that the said English Company Bahauder shall, at all times, be at liberty to garrison, in whatever manner they may judge proper, such fortresses and strong places, within his said Highness's territories, as it shall appear to them adviseable to take charge of.

Article 9. And whereas, in consequence of the system of defence which it may be expedient to adopt, for the security of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, it may be necessary that certain

tain forts and ſtrong places, within his Highneſs's territories, ſhould be diſmantled or deſtroyed, and that other forts and ſtrong places ſhould be ſtrengthened and repaired, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company ſhall be the ſole judges of the neceſſity of any ſuch alterations in the fortreſſes. And it is further agreed, that ſuch expences as may be incurred on this account, ſhall be borne and defrayed, in equal proportion, by the contracting parties.

Article 10. In caſe it ſhall become neceſſary, for enforcing and maintaining the authority and government of his Highneſs in the territories now ſubjected to his power, that the regular troops of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder ſhould be employed, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that upon formal application being made for the ſervice of the ſaid troops, they ſhall be employed in ſuch manner as to the ſaid Company ſhall ſeem fit: but it is expreſsly underſtood by the contracting parties, that this ſtipulation ſhall not ſubject the troops of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder to be employed in the ordinary tranſactions of revenue.

Article 11. It being expedient, for the reſtoration and permanent eſtabliſhment of tranquillity in the territories now ſubjected to the authority of his Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, that ſuitable proviſion ſhould be made for certain officers of rank in the ſervice of the late Tippoo Sultaun, his Highneſs agrees to enter into immediate diſcuſſion of this point, and to fix the amount of the funds (as ſoon as the neceſſary information can be obtained) to be granted for this purpoſe, in a ſeparate article to be hereafter added to this treaty.

Article 12. Leſt the garriſon of Seringapatam ſhould, at any time, be ſubject to inconvenience from the high price of proviſions and other neceſſaries, his Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees, that ſuch quantities of proviſions, and other neceſſaries, as may be required for the uſe and conſumption of the troops compoſing the ſaid garriſon, ſhall be allowed to enter the place, from all and every part of his dominions, free of any duty, tax, or impediment, whatever.

Article 13. The contracting parties hereby agree to take into their early conſideration, the beſt means of eſtabliſhing ſuch a commercial intercourſe between their reſpective dominions, as ſhall be mutually beneficial to the ſubjects of both Governments, and to conclude a commercial treaty, for this purpoſe, with as little delay as poſſible.

Article 14. His Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, hereby promiſes to pay, at all times, the utmoſt attention to ſuch advice as the Engliſh Government

ſhall occaſionally judge it neceſſary to offer to him, with a view to the œconomy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the adminiſtration of juſtice, the extenſion of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and induſtry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of his Highneſs's intereſts, the happineſs of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States.

Article 15. Whereas it may hereafter appear, that ſome of the diſtricts declared by the treaty of Myſore to belong, reſpectively, to the Engliſh Company Bahauder and to his Highneſs are inconveniently ſituated, with a view to the proper connection of their reſpective lines of frontier, it is hereby ſtipulated between the contracting parties, that in all ſuch caſes they will proceed to ſuch an adjuſtment, by means of an exchange or otherwiſe, as ſhall be beſt ſuited to the occaſion.

Article 16. This treaty, conſiſting of ſixteen articles, being this day, the 8th of July, Anno Domini 1799, correſponding to the 3d of Suffer, Anno Higeree 1214, and to the 7th of the month Haſſar, of the 1721 year of the Salwant Æra, ſettled and concluded at the fort of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majeſty and of the Honorable Engliſh Eaſt India Company in the Carnatic and on the Coaſt of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Welleſley, the Honorable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, with the Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, the aforeſaid gentlemen have delivered to the ſaid Maha Rajah one copy of the ſame in Engliſh and Perſian, ſealed and ſigned by them, and his Highneſs the Maha Rajah has delivered to the gentlemen aforeſaid another copy, alſo in Perſian and Engliſh, bearing his ſeal, and ſigned by Luchuma, widow of the late Kiſtna Rajah, and ſealed and ſigned by Purnea, Dewan to the Maha Rajah Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver.

And the aforeſaid gentlemen have engaged to procure and deliver to the ſaid Maha Rajah without delay, a copy of the ſame, under the ſeal and ſignature of the Right Honorable the Governor General, on the receipt of which by the ſaid Maha Rajah, the preſent treaty ſhall be deemed complete and binding, on the Honorable the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company and on the Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, and the copy of it now delivered to the ſaid Maha Rajah ſhall be returned.

(No. 17.)—*Memorial explanatory of the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam.*

Article 1.—Requires no explanation.

Article 2. The amount of the subsidy was fixed after full communication with Purnea. It may, perhaps, be necessary to indulge the Rajah with the payment of a less sum, for the first year of the new Government; but no doubt exists, that after that period, the full subsidy may be realized, without any inconvenience to the Rajah's affairs, or any pressure upon the country. It was thought more adviseable, to undertake the defence of the country, without any specification of the force to be employed, than to bind the Company to maintain a specified number of troops in Mysoor.

Article 3. The principle established in this article, connected with the fourth and fifth articles, will enable the Company to command the whole resources of Mysoor, in the event of actual or approaching war.

Articles 4 and 5. These articles secure to the Company the power, not only of assuming the management of the Rajah's revenues, either in time of peace or war, whenever such a measure may appear necessary, but also of introducing any improvements into any or each of the Rajah's administration, which the Governor General in Council may deem adviseable; it may therefore be hoped, that it will not be necessary to resort to the extreme measure of assuming the Rajah's country. The powers, both of regulation and assumption, are secured in the most unqualified manner, for the purpose of avoiding the embarrassments which have occasioned so much inconvenience in Oude, Tanjore, and the Carnatic. The sum of one lack of star pargodas, in addition to one-fifth of the net revenue, is reserved for the Rajah, lest in time of war such a defalcation of revenue should take place, as should reduce his income from the amount of his necessary expences. It is not indeed that the Rajah, in time of peace, should ever be required to pay to the Company a larger sum than the amount of the subsidy; namely, seven lacks of star pagodas, excepting only in the case of preparation for hostilities.

Articles 6 to 10.—Require no explanation.

Article 11. It is intended by this article, to reserve the right of charging the Rajah with the provision to be made for the principal Sirdars and Kelledars in the service of the late Tippoo Sultaun. The measures which have already been taken.

taken, with a view to the execution of this article, will appear in the letter from the Commissioners in the Mysore, under date 12th June. The total amount of the annual charge already incurred on this head is 23,000 star pagodas. Some addition must certainly be made to this sum; but it is not probable that they will increase the annual charge beyond the amount of 40,000 pagodas*. This sum cannot be deemed a considerable sacrifice to the important object of conciliating the good will of the principal surviving officers of the late Sultaun. It must, however, be observed, that the whole of this sum is not to be stated as a permanent charge, several of the pensions having been granted conditionally, during the good behaviour of the pensioner, or until he shall be employed by the Company or its Allies. The provisions which have been made for the families of those who have fallen during the campaign, are included in this calculation, and amount to a sum which bears no proportion to the credit which has resulted to the character of the Company from this transaction.

Article 12.—Requires no explanation.

Article 13. The subject of this article has already occupied the attention of the Commissioners; some time, however, will necessarily be required, before a plan can be thoroughly digested for this important subject.

Articles 14 and 15.—Require no explanation.

(No. 18.)—*Captain Macleod to the Honorable Mr. Wellesley, with a list of the Rajahs of Mysore, from A. D.* 1610 *to* 1799.

Captain Macleod has the honor to forward a List of the Rajahs of Mysore, with a few remarks regarding their descent, &c. respectively. He is sensible that it is incomplete, with respect to detailed information, and only offers it in this state, with a desire of evincing his zeal to endeavour to contribute towards obtaining whatever may be the wish of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Seringapatam,
13th July, 1799.

Honorable Mr. Wellesley,

LIST

Tippoo's allowances to his officers, civil and military, were framed on the most parsimonious scale, although the number of his subordinate officers of revenue was extravagant.

APPENDIX (D.)—No. II.—Enclosures.

List of the RAJAHS of MYSORE, from A. D. 1610 to 1799; shewing, 1st. the Year of their Accession: 2d. Year of the Hindoo Cycle: 3d. Year of Shaliwan: and 4th. Names and Particulars of each Rajah.

1610—Sadarim—1552—*Raige Worrear*, Was a petty Poigar of Mysore, on which there depended, inclusive of Mysore, thirty-two mousas, or principal villages. At this time, Mysore was dependent on the Rajah of Chickraipatam: This was the capital of a small Hindoo Subaship, to which Mysore was tributary. This town was situated near the ground lately occupied by General Stuart's army. The island of Seringapatam belonged to Chickraipatam, not to Mysore, or Emperor of Anigoody. Shri Ringa-Rail was, at this period, Subadar of Chickraipatam, who had no issue. Raige Worrear of Mysore, having the character of being a man of abilities, was nominated to be the successor to the Subadarry of Chickraipatam, by a decree of the reigning Rajah of Anigoody. Previous to the succession to this Subadarry, on the death of Shri-Ringa-Rail, in 1610, the Mysore family did not assume the ceremony of sitting on a throne; for which reason this period is considered to be the foundation of the kingdom of Mysore. Raige Worrear was succeeded by his grandson,

1618—Caligooby—1540—*Churn Raige*, Who first built a small fort on the Island, the east face of which, it is said, intersected the present fort, in a line with Tippoo's palace. He made some additions to the Pagoda of Shri Ringa Samy, and added some villages to his country. He was succeeded by his son,

1638—Bhodauy—1560—*Immerie Raige*, Who died without issue, and was succeeded by,

1638—Bhodauy—1560—*Rana Canterwa*—Narsa-Raige, a male relation, chosen, according to the usage of the family, from among several boys. He improved the Fort of Seringapatam, built the Pagoda of Narsuma Samy, constructed the Tank Narsum Boody, near Nunjencode, coined the gold fanams, called after him "Canteria fanams," and made several conquests; viz. to the north, as far as Muddugurry; to the south, as far as Chuckergury; to the east, as far as Bagloor and Assoor; to the west, as far as Hassen and Belloor. He was celebrated for his personal courage and strength, and is said to have engaged

gaged and defeated the Rajah of Trichinopoly in a single combat, in consequence of a challenge the latter had sent to his gate, inviting any person to engage him. Canterwa hearing of this challenge, went incog. to Trichinopoly to engage his rival. He was succeeded by his son,

1660—Sharwaury—1582—*Doda Dewa Raige*, Who was succeeded by his son,

1674—Annunda—1596—*Chick Dewa Raige*, He extended his dominions to the southward, as far as Caroor; to the westward, as far as Wastara. In one day, he took nine forts; on which account he got the name of *Nou Cotteh Narna* *. The King of Delhi, having heard of his fame, sent him a title, *Rajah Jugga Deoo*. He made several revenue regulations, and other arrangements, which had afterwards been looked upon as models for conducting every department of the state of Mysore. He constructed the two great watercourses in the vicinity of Seringapatam, and the Mysore Bridge. He was succeeded by his son,

1705—Tarteeva—1627—*Canterwa Narsa Raige*. This Prince was dumb. His country was managed by two brothers, Trimulaingar and Shinga Peremaloo. He was succeeded by his son,

1716—Doormuckie—1638—*Doda Kistna Raige*. He added Magerie to his dominions, and had the character of being a good Prince. He had no issue.

1733—Pramadicha—1655—*Chiaun Raige*, Was elected, according to the custom of the Government. During his reign, the Government was directed by Dewa-Rajahiah, who confined his master, Chiaun Raige, on the top of Cabbal Droog, where he died, in consequence of drinking the water of a poisonous reservoir.

1736—Nalla—1658—*Chick Kisna Raige*, Succeeded by being elected, according to custom, after the death of Sham Raige.

Dewa Raige was still *Dilwai*, or Prime Minister, and his brother Nunda Raige was *Surwadikar*, or Commander in Chief. Kisna Raige was only three years old when he was nominated Rajah: The management of the country was entirely in the hands of Dewa Raige and Nunda Raige. The former was reckoned to be a man of better judgment than the latter, who appeared, from his actions, to have been led rather by his passions than by maxims of prudence.

During

* The Nine Fortress Narna, also interpreted the *Nine Crore Narya* as an allusion to his wealth.

During this reign, Davanhully and Dindigul were added to the Mysore Government, exclusive of the conquests made by Hyder, who usurped the Government in the year 1759, by besieging Nunda Raige in the Fort of Mysore.

From this period, the Rajah became a state prisoner. He died in 1766, aged about thirty-three. Hyder, who was at Coimbatoor, ordered Kisna Raige's son,

1766—Veiah—1688—Nunda Raige, to be placed on the Throne, with the usual ceremonies.

Nunda Raige having died a natural death, his youngest brother,

1771—Kurrah—1693—Chiaum Raige was, by Hyder's order, put upon the Throne. Chiaum Raige died without issue, at the age of fourteen. Hyder ordered eight or ten boys, lineally related to the Rajah's family, to be brought, according to usage, from the villages adjacent to Mysore, to Seringapatam, for the purpose of electing one of them to be Rajah. Hyder, on the boys being brought to his Palace, called for some fruit to be distributed among them; and watching attentively the conduct of the boys after receiving the fruit, he observed that one of them gave the fruit to his (the child's) father, while all the others either began to eat their shares on the spot, or tied them up in their clothes. Hyder remarked, that the boy who gave his portion of the fruit to his father was the most promising, and he immediately appointed him, then four years of age, to the throne.—1777—Havilumby—1699—*Chiaum Raige*—This prince lived till the year 1796, when he died of the small-pox; upon his death, Tippoo did not nominate or acknowledge a successor.

Kisna Raige, who was placed on the Throne in June 1799, was the only child of Chiaum Raige, the fourth, who was married to seven wives, of whom five are still alive. The mother of the present Kisna Raige died in about a fortnight after his birth.

One of the wives of Chick Kisna Raige is still alive, aged 58; also the paternal grandmother of the present Rajah, and his maternal grandfather.

Seringapatam, 13th July, 1799. (*Signed*) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

APPENDIX (D.)

No. III.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 4th Auguſt, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Honorable Sirs.

1. It has appeared to the Governor General in Council to be proper, that his Lordſhips's proceedings and reſolutions for the diſtribution of the treaſure and jewels captured at Seringapatam, ſhould form the ſubject of a ſeparate diſpatch to your Honorable Court.

2. The poſſeſſion of Tippoo Sultaun's whole treaſure, even on the fall of Seringapatam, was an event, which the Governor General in Council could not reaſonably have anticipated; and it was a caſe, therefore, for which no rule could be provided, until the obſtinacy of Tippoo Sultaun, and the rapid progreſs of the ſiege, had actually produced the event.

3. Under theſe circumſtances, and the uncertainty of the amount of the Sultaun's treaſure, which common rumour had extremely exaggerated, the diſpoſal of it became a queſtion of conſiderable delicacy and importance.

4. The right of the Crown to the whole of the captured property, appeared to be founded on the beſt interpretations of the law of nations, while the capture having been effected by the joint operation of His Majeſty's and of the Honorable Company's Forces, His Majeſty's royal Patent, bearing date 14th January 1758, and expreſsly reſerving for his Royal Prerogative, the diſpoſal of all property captured in ſuch operations, ſeemed to apply with full force to the caſe.

5. The orders, alſo, of your Honorable Court, dated 8th March 1758, direct that, in all hoſtilities or expeditions, in which any of His Majeſty's forces ſhall be appointed and commanded to act in conjunction with thoſe of the Company, ſuch plunder or booty as may be taken, or the produce thereof, ſhall be kept entire, and reported to your Honorable Court, in order that the neceſſary application may be made to His Majeſty, for a diviſion thereof, in ſuch manner and proportion as the King ſhall think fit.

6. On

6. On the other hand, it remained for us to weigh the prevailing opinion, in favour of the right of captors to all property found in places taken by aſſault, the invariable practice of His Majeſty in caſes of a ſimilar nature, and the unqueſtionable claims of this gallant army to every reaſonable indulgence.

7. The difficulty of this queſtion (if indeed the doubt had ever been entertained in the minds of the army) would have been ſolved by the deciſion and authority of the Marquis Cornwallis; for during the courſe of the former war in Myſore, his Lordſhip declared, in general orders, "That he conſidered all property "in places taken by aſſault, or deſerted, to belong to the cap-"tors."

8. This order, as well as the uniform practice ſanctioned by the ſame great authority, during the whole of the former war, being recent in the memory of the whole army, was conſidered as an unqueſtionable confirmation of their right to the property taken in Seringapatam; and although the law of nations, applicable to the caſe, juſtified the Governor General in Council in diſſenting from the authority of Marquis Cornwallis, yet a deciſion, founded on abſtract grounds of public law, might have appeared rigorous and illiberal, when oppoſed to the prevailing opinions reſpecting the right of captors, confirmed by ſo formal and juſtly revered a ſanction.

9. Under theſe circumſtances, the difficulty appeared to reſolve itſelf into a queſtion of *expediency*, *ariſing* from conſiderations of the amount of the treaſure captured in Seringapatam, and in this view of the ſubject, the Governor General in Council deemed it adviſeable to permit the captors to proceed to a diſtribution of the prize, to ſuch an extent as ſhould not incur the hazard of producing any relaxation in the diſcipline of the army.

10. The report tranſmitted to his Lordſhip by the Commander in Chief on this ſubject, ſtates the amount of ſpecie at about ſixteen lacks of pagodas, and the amount of jewels at about nine lacks more.

11. Although this ſum is very conſiderable, yet comparing it with the donations which have been granted to the army by the Marquis Cornwallis and by your Honorable Court in the year 1792, the Governor General in Council did not judge the difference to be diſproportioned to the actual caſe, under all the circumſtances of the aſſault.

12. With an anxious deſire to pay the moſt reſpectful obedience to your orders of the 8th of March 1758, as well as to purſue the ſpirit of His Majeſty's Letters Patent, by which the prerogative royal to diſtribute all plunder and booty is reſerved, in all caſes in which His Majeſty's troops may have been employed, the Governor General in Council was alſo ſenſible of

the

the utter inexpediency of diſappointing the ſanguine expectations of the whole army, founded on ſuch rational grounds as the uniform practice of the late war, and the public orders of the Marquis Cornwallis.

13. Being accordingly ſatisfied, that the amount of treaſure and jewels, ſtated to his Lordſhip, was not ſo great as to produce any dangerous irregularity among the troops, and being urged by the Commander in Chief, for the reaſons ſtated in his Excellency's letter of the 23d of May, to an early diſtribution of ſuch part of the prize property as might be granted to the army, the Governor General in Council entertained no doubt, that the gracious bounty of His Majeſty, and the liberality of your Honorable Court, would be proportioned to the effort which had produced ſo large an addition to the revenues and reſources of the Company, and eſtabliſh the ſecurity of your poſſeſſions in the Peninſula of India on ſuch ſolid and permanent foundations.

14. His Lordſhip, therefore, charged himſelf with the reſponſibility of anticipating the Royal ſanction and your determination, and accordingly authorized the Commander in Chief to make an immediate diſtribution of the treaſure and jewels to the troops of the Allies, in ſuch proportions as might be conformable to the uſage of the Britiſh ſervice, in caſes of a ſimilar nature: and his Lordſhip in Council took this opportunity of expreſſing his ſatisfaction, that the final ſucceſs of this brilliant campaign had enabled him to afford a ſubſtantial proof of the public gratitude towards the army, by beſtowing a reward, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their ſervices, and earned not more by their labour, courage, and perſeverance, than by their exact diſcipline, uniform regularity, and exemplary ſubordination.

15. In your letter, dated 8th March 1758, you are pleaſed to direct, that "in land operations, all cannon, ammunition, "and military ſtores, of all kinds, are not to come into the di-"viſion, but are to belong entirely to the Company."

16. On a full conſideration of this injunction, the Governor General in Council thought it adviſeable to reſerve the whole of the ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores, (including grain) for the ultimate deciſion of His Majeſty, on ſuch application as ſhall be made to him by your Honorable Court.

17. For this purpoſe, his Lordſhip in Council directed, that a proper Board of Officers ſhould be ſelected and appointed by the Commander in Chief, to value and take an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores.

18. The Governor General in Council is concerned, that the irregularity and confuſion which was found to prevail in the arſenal

arſenal of Tippoo Sultaun, together with the extent and variety of his military equipments, render it impoſſible to tranſmit, by the preſent diſpatch, a correct eſtimate of the value of the ſtores, &c. reſerved under this order; but his Lordſhip truſts, that the liſts which are now forwarded, will enable your Honorable Court to lay ſufficient information before his Majeſty, and to obtain his royal ſanction for the diſpoſal of the ordnance, ammutition, and military ſtores.

19. His Lordſhip in Council directed, that the proportion of prize-money to be allotted to the Contingent of his Highneſs the Nizam, ſhould be determined by the number of his Highneſs's regular troops, actually employed in the field with the army before Seringapatam, at the time of the capture of that place.

20. This principle has accordingly been applied to the Infantry, of which regular turns had been made to the Adjutant General of the army; but the irregular eſtabliſhment of his Highneſs's Cavalry having rendered this mode of calculation impracticable with regard to them, a compromiſe was effected between the Commander in Chief and Meer Allum Bahauder, for one lac of pagodas, in lieu of all farther demands on account of the Nizam's Cavalry.

21. Having judged it probable, that Meer Allum might not be inclined to diſpenſe with the right of his Sovereignty over that part of the captured property which was allotted to his Highneſs, the Governor General in Council directed the Commander in Chief to conſult Meer Allum on this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's ſhare, in ſuch manner as ſhall be moſt agreeable to him.

22. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve to your Honorable Court, that whatever determination may be taken, with reſpect to the appropriation of the ordnance and military ſtores, captured in Seringapatam, it will be proper to conſider the title of his Highneſs the Nizam to ſhare in this part of the prize. Perhaps his Highneſs's proportion of this part of the prize cannot be determined by a more equitable ſtandard than that aſſumed in the firſt dividend to the army. Conformably to this rule, his Highneſs would be entitled to about one-fourth part of the ordnance and military ſtores, to be applied to his Highneſs's own uſe, or divided among his troops, according to the pleaſure of his Highneſs.

23. With a view to render the diſtribution of prize-money an invariable reſource for the immediate ſupply of ſpecie to the army, and to afford individuals in camp the means of diſpoſing of their reſpective proportions with ſecurity, the Governor General in Council authorized the Commander in Chief to open a loan for bonds of this Government, bearing intereſt at 8 per

cent. per annum; and we are happy to add, that a material ſupply of money has, by this means, been obtained for the uſe of the army, which has relieved us from the neceſſity of ſending ſpecie for that purpoſe from the Preſidency, and which will ultimately, we truſt, have a conſiderable effect in reducing the rate of intereſt on your paper.

We have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble ſervants,

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON,
CLIVE,
W. PETRIE,
W. E. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George,
4th Auguſt, 1799.

ENCLOSURES.

(No. 1.)—Extract from General Orders by Lord Cornwallis; 11th Auguſt, 1791.

G. O. 11th Auguſt, 1791.

The Commander in Chief is alſo pleaſed to declare, that he conſiders all property, in places taken by aſſault or deſerted, to belong to the captors; and in conſequence of the recommendation of the Committee, is pleaſed to order, that when perſons ſhall apply to the Officer commanding at ſuch places, for leave to dig up treaſure, jewels, or other valuable effects, it ſhall be granted, under the expreſs condition of one-half being retained as ſalvage, and delivered to the prize Agents, on account of the army; and they, or the perſons acting for them, are to be informed, whenever ſuch applications are made, that they may be preſent, when the treaſure or effects are dug up. Perſons not claiming as proprietors, but giving information of ſecret property, are to be allowed one-fourth of the treaſure, or value of the effects, diſcovered in conſequence of this information.—This order to be ſent to the places taken from the enemy, and made public, by beat of tom tom, in the Bazars and Pettahs, and in Camp.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) P. A. Agnew.

Military Secretary to Commander in Chief.

(No. 2.)—From the Commander in Chief to the Governor General in Council, dated the 23d May, 1799.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General in Council, Fort St. George.

My Lord,

Encloſed I have the honor to tranſmit to your Lordſhip, as correct an inventory of ordnance and military ſtores, captured in Seringapatam, as it has been poſſible to prepare. A Board of Officers will be ordered immediately, to arrange and value the whole, with the utmoſt preciſion.

A large quantity of grain has been found in the place, chiefly paddy, some of which is of great age. At this season it is not possible to measure it, without risk of damage to the whole, by removing it out of the granaries in which it is placed.

The Officers I had named to make inventories of property captured have not yet completed this duty, and have informed me, that a considerable time will be required to enable them to do so: they have, however, ascertained the amount of the most valuable articles, of which I enclose an abstract statement, formed from the reports which they have made to me.

I am not without hope, that the report I am now enabled to make, may be sufficient for your Lordship in Council to consider as a ground for such resolution as you may deem proper, in regard to the proportion of prize which should be granted to the army, as a reward for their recent services. The usage of the service on former occasions will lead the troops to expect an exertion of the bounty of Government; and it is particularly desirable, that whatever amount of property your Lordship in Council may be pleased to allot to the army, should be granted, before the separation of the troops to various quarters renders the arrangement of its distribution difficult.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your most obedient and most faithful Servant,

Seringapatam, May 23d, 1799. *(Signed)* GEO. HARRIS.

(No. 3.)—*From the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Commander in Chief; dated 2d July*, 1799.

To Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

SIR,

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having considered your report upon the ordnance, ammunition, military stores, treasure, and jewels, taken in the fort of Seringapatam, directs me to acquaint you, that his Lordship in Council has resolved to order an immediate distribution of the treasure and jewels which have fallen into your hands.

At the same time that the Governor General in Council communicates this resolution to you, his Lordship thinks it expedient to impress upon your attention, the principles of the law

of nations, by which all property conquered from an enemy becomes the property of the State, and by which all idea of positive right in the captors to property in a fort taken by assault, is exploded. In conformity to these principles, the King has been pleased to grant to the Company, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 14th January 1758, the right of all booty and plunder which shall be taken by their troops alone, reserving, in express terms, his Royal Prerogative of distribution, in such manner and proportions as he shall think fit, in all cases in which the Royal Forces may have co-operated with those of the Company.

Although the orders of the Court of Directors, prescribing the mode of carrying these Letters Patent into execution, expressly prohibit their Government in India from disposing of the "whole plunder and booty, which shall be taken in wars, hos-"tilities, or expeditions, by the Company's forces," and although His Majesty, by the Letters Patent themselves, has reserved to himself, in express terms, his "Prerogative Royal, to dis-"tribute the said plunder and booty, in such manner and pro-"portion as he shall think fit," in all cases in which his own troops may have been employed; yet having no doubt, that the gracious bounty of His Majesty, and the liberality of the Court of Directors, will be proportioned to the important services of the gallant army under your command, his Lordship has no hesitation in charging himself with the responsibility of anticipating the royal sanction, and the determination of the Court of Directors.

In adopting this decision, his Lordship trusts, that he will manifest to the Army, an unequivocal proof of the gratitude which he feels for the continued exertion of their matchless bravery and discipline, by the prompt distribution of a reward, which their decisive success has enabled him to bestow.

In their letter of the 7th March 1758, the Honorable Court of Directors have ordered, that "in land operations, all cannon, "ammunition, and military stores, of all kinds, are not to come "into the division, but are to belong entirely to the Company." Upon a full consideration, therefore, of this positive injunction, as well as of the principles of the law of nations, applied to the right of booty, plunder, and conquest, and to the expences incurred by the Company for the support of the present war, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs me to inform you of his Lordship's intention to reserve all ordnance, ammunition, and military stores (including grain), for the ultimate decision of His Majesty, on such application as shall be made to him by the Honorable Court of Directors.

It will accordingly be necessary, that a proper Board of

Officers ſhould be ſelected and appointed for the purpoſe of valuing, and of taking an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property, which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores, of all kinds, for tranſmiſſion to the Honorable Court of Directors.

In ordering the diſtribution of the treaſure and jewels, the Governor General in Council directs you to be guided by the eſtabliſhed uſages, which have been obſerved in the Britiſh ſervice in all caſes of a ſimilar nature; and to take upon yourſelf the deciſion of all points whatever, referrible to this diſtribution, without further communication to his Lordſhip in Council.

The proportion of prize-money to be allotted to the Contingent of his Highneſs the Nizam, is to be determined by the number of his Highneſs's regular troops, actually employed in the field with the Army before Seringapatam, at the time of taking that place.

The Britiſh ſubſidiary force, ſerving with the Contingent of his Highneſs the Nizam, will of courſe be included in the Company's Army, and receive its proportion of prize-money, according to the diſtribution made to the reſt of the Britiſh force.

As it is probable, that Meer Allum Bahaudur may not be inclined to diſpenſe with the right of his Sovereignty over that part of the captured property which may be allotted to his Highneſs the Nizam, the Governor General in Council directs you to conſult him upon this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's ſhare, in ſuch manner as ſhall be moſt agreeable to Meer Allum.

I have the honor to encloſe a general order by Government, which the Governor General in Council directs you to publiſh to the army, in order that the diſtribution of the prize-money may be immediately announced to them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Fort St. George,
2d July, 1799.

A true Copy, (Signed) *J. Webbe*, Sec. to Govt.
G. Buchan, Sub Sec.

(No. 4.)

APPENDIX (D.)—No. III.—Encloſures.

(No. 4.)—*General Orders by Government.*

G. O. by Government.

Fort St. George, 2d June, 1799.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having received from Lieutenant General Harris a report of the ordnance, ammunition, military ſtores, and treaſure, taken by the Allied Army in the fort of Seringapatam, has much pleaſure in anticipating the ſanction of His Majeſty and of the Court of Directors, for the diſtribution of prize-money on this memorable occaſion.

His Lordſhip, accordingly, authorizes and directs the Commander in Chief to make an immediate diſtribution of the treaſure and jewels to the troops of the Allies, in ſuch proportions as may be conformable to the uſage of the Britiſh ſervice in caſes of a ſimilar nature.

In reſpect to the ordnance, ammunition and military ſtores, his Lordſhip directs that they be reſerved entire, until the pleaſure of His Majeſty, and the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors, ſhall be received.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council feels particular ſatisfaction, that the happy circumſtances, accompanying the glorious and final ſucceſs of this brilliant campaign, enable his Lordſhip to afford a ſubſtantial proof of the public gratitude towards the Army, by beſtowing a reward, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their ſervices, and earned, not more by their labour, courage, and perſeverance, than by their exact diſcipline, regularity, and exemplary ſubordination.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) J. WEBBE, *Sec. to the Govt.*

(A true Copy)
G. BUCHAN, *Sub. Sec.*

(N°. 5.)—ABSTRACT GENERAL RETURN of Ordnance, Ammu-
SERINGAPATAM;

ORD-

	GUNS.																						
	42 Pounders.	D°. 36	D°. 32	D°. 30	D°. 26	D°. 24	D°. 20	D°. 18	D°. 16	D°. 14	D°. 12	D°. 10	D°. 9	D°. 8	D°. 7	D°. 6	D°. 5	D°. 4½	D°. 4	D°. 3½	D°.	
Braſs Ordnance	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	6	1	22	-	6	6	9	51	3	2	46	27	39		
Ditto unfiniſhed in the Foundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		
Iron Ordnance	-	1	2	1	11	19	5	27	10	9	51	8	75	28	10	36	12	-	37	-	24		
Grand Total of Ordnance	1	1	3	1	11	21	5	32	16	10	73	8	81	34	19	87	15	2	83	27	63		

o. III.—Enclosures.

on, Military Stores. &c. &c. found in the Fort and Island of
May, 1799.

NCE.

				Mortars. Cohorns															Howitzers.				
1½ D°.	1 D°.	¾ D°.	½ D°.	15 Inch	13 D°	12 D°.	11 D°.	10 D°.	9 D°.	8 D°.	7 D°.	6 D°.	5¾ D°.	5½ D°.	5 D°.	4½ D°.	3½ D°.	3 D°.	2½ D°.	16 Inch	12¼ D°.	11½ D°.	8 D°.	Grand Total
14	15	-	9	-	3	3	-	1	-	2	-	6	2	5	19	2	1	16	1	7	2	1	444
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	53	5	4	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478
14	68	5	13	2	4	4	1	5	1	3	1	6	2	5	19	2	1	16	1	7	2	1	929

APPENDIX (D.)—No. III.—Enclosures.

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Garrison and Field Carriages.					
42 Pounder	—	—	1	1	Garrison.
36 - do.	—	—	1	1	
26 - do.	3	—	6	9	
24 - do.	3	—	18	21	
20 - do.	—	—	4	4	
18 - do.	2	—	9	11	
16 - do.	2	—	8	10	
14 - do.	—	—	7	7	
13 - do.	—	—	2	2	
12 - do.	5	—	40	45	
11 - do.	—	—	1	1	
10 - do.	—	—	4	4	
9 - do.	3	6	29	38	
8 - do.	2	3	17	22	
7 - do.	1	1	14	16	Field.
6 - do.	3	3	38	44	
5½ - do.	—	—	1	1	
5 - do.	—	—	5	5	
4½ - do.	—	—	1	1	
4 - do.	3	2	34	39	
3½ - do.	—	—	4	4	
3 - do.	1	1	7	9	
2½ - do.	5	2	55	62	
2 - do.	5	3	28	36	
1½ - do.	1	—	6	7	
1 - do.	1	—	7	8	
½ - do.	—	—	2	2	
Howitzer Carriages.					
12½ Inch	—	1	2	3	
8 - do.	—	—	1	1	
Mortar Beds.					
13 Inch	1	—	2	3	
12 - do.	2	—	2	4	
11 - do.	—	—	1	1	

APPENDIX (D.)—No. III.—Enclosures.

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Mortar Beds.					
10 Inch	2	—	3	5	
9 - do.	1	—	2	3	
8 - do.	1	—	2	3	
7 - do.	—	—	1	1	
5¾ - do.	—	—	2	2	
5½ - do.	1	—	1	2	
4½ - do.	3	—	4	7	
Ammunition Tumbrils of Sorts	3	3	132	138	
Spare Carriages of Sizes	—	—	139	139	
Limbers of Sorts	3	—	70	73	
Transport Waggons	1	—	—	1	
Do. - Carts	—	—	20	20	
Spare Gun-wheels of Sorts	8	—	40	48	
Axletrees Wooden, spare	25	—	—	25	
Cheeks, spare of Sorts	20	—	—	20	
Mantlets	1	—	1	2	
Wooden Platforms for Mortars	2	—	—	2	
Spunges with Rammer Heads.					
42 Pounder	—	—	9	9	
32 - do.	—	—	22	22	
24 - do.	—	—	27	27	
20 - do.	—	—	7	7	
18 - do.	—	4	14	18	
16 - do.	—	2	10	12	
14 - do.	—	2	10	12	
12 - do.	—	6	28	34	
9 - do.	—	4	15	19	
8 - do.	—	3	12	15	
7 - do.	—	2	12	14	
6 - do.	—	8	42	50	
5½ - do.	—	1	8	9	
4 - do.	—	4	16	20	
2½ - do.	—	10	38	48	

APPENDIX (D.)—No. III.—Enclosures.

Articles.	Serviceable.	Reparable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Ladles with Worms.					
42 Pounder	—	—	5	5	
32 - do.	—	2	11	13	
24 - do.	—	3	10	13	
20 - do.	—	1	2	3	
18 - do.	—	3	10	13	
16 - do.	—	—	3	3	
14 - do.	—	—	6	6	
12 - do.	—	4	17	21	
9 - do.	—	2	4	6	
8 - do.	—	1	5	6	
7 - do.	—	1	4	5	
6 - do.	—	4	10	14	
5½ - do.	—	1	3	4	
4 - do.	—	2	3	5	
2½ - do.	—	6	18	24	
1 - do.	—	1	1	2	
Linstocks	—	—	22	22	
Shot, Iron, Round.					
42 Pounder	7,000	—	—	7,000	
32 - do.	21,000	—	—	21,000	
28 - do.	25,000	—	—	25,000	
24 - do.	43,000	—	—	43,000	
20 - do.	44,000	—	—	44,000	
18 - do.	34,000	—	—	34,000	
16 - do.	36,000	—	—	36,000	
14 - do.	13,000	—	—	13,000	
12 - do.	43,000	—	—	43,000	
9 - do.	22,000	—	—	22,000	
8 - do.	26,000	—	—	26,000	
7 - do.	8,000	—	—	8,000	
6 - do.	36,000	—	—	36,000	
5 - do.	31,000	—	—	31,000	
4 - do.	23,000	—	—	23,000	

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Shot, Iron, Round.					
3 Pounder - - - - - -	29,000	—	—	29,000	
2½ - do. - - - - -	16,400	—	—	16,400	
2 - do. - - - - -	21,000	—	—	21,000	
1½ - do. - - - - -	7,000	—	—	7,000	
1 - do. - - - - -	4,000	—	—	4,000	
Small Iron Balls, from 14 to 2 oz. for Grape - - -	15,000	—	—	15,000	
Shot round, fixed to bottoms 18 pounders - - - -	27	—	—	27	
Do. - do. - 12	23	—	—	23	
Do. - do. - 6	30	—	—	30	
Do. - do. - 2¼	50	—	—	50	
Double-headed shot of sizes -	4,000	—	—	4,000	
Chain - - - -	48	—	—	48	
Shells empty, 11 Inch - -	23	—	—	23	
Do. do. 9 - -	740	—	—	740	
Do. do. 8 - -	560	—	—	560	
Do. do. 6 - -	425	—	—	425	
Shells filled and fuzed - 9 pdrs.	30	—	—	30	
Do. do. do. - 6 -	10	—	—	10	
Hands Granades of sizes empty	8,000	—	—	8,000	
Grape shot cased in wood 6 pdrs.	25	—	—	25	
Do. - do. 4 -	50	—	—	50	
Do. - do. 2½	30	—	—	30	
Do. - Canniſter 24 -	92	—	—	92	
Do. - Quilted -	52	—	—	52	
Do. - do. 32 -	3	—	—	3	
Do. - do. 20 -	3	—	—	3	
Do. - do. 18 -	125	—	—	125	
Do. - do. 16 -	61	—	—	61	
Do. - do. 14 -	54	—	—	54	
Do. - do. 12 -	72	—	—	72	
Do. - do. 8 -	57	—	—	57	
Do. - do. 7 -	36	—	—	36	
Do. - do. 6 -	130	—	—	13	

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total	Remarks.
Grape Shot, quilted 5½ Pounder	6	—	—	6	
Do. - do. 2½ -	920	—	—	920	
Do. - do. 2 -	70	—	—	70	
Do. - do. 1 -	86	—	—	86	
Muskets with and without bayonets } English	9,000	2,000	4,000	15,000	
Do. do. French	12,000	2,000	23,000	37,000	
Do. do. Tippoo's	9,000	2,000	6,000	17,000	
Carbines - - -	12,000	—	18,000	30,000	
Musket Barrels - - -	12,000	—	10,000	22,000	
Match-lock Barrels - -	—	—	2,000	2,000	
Genjaul Barrels - -	—	—	300	300	
Pistols, old, odd - -	—	—	18	18	
Matchlocks - - -	—	—	320	320	
Swords, Country, of Sorts -	4,000	—	4,000	8,000	
Cresses - - - -	1,000	—	2,000	3,000	
Bayonets, Spare, of Sorts -	1,000	—	8,000	9,000	
Cartridges, Cloth filled 32 Pdrs	32	—	—	32	
Do. do. 26	76	—	—	76	
Do. do. 24	352	—	—	352	
Do. do. 20	55	—	—	55	
Do. do. 18	618	—	—	618	
Do. do. 16	448	—	—	448	
Do. do. 14	50	—	—	50	
Do. do. 12	659	—	—	659	
Do. do. 10	110	—	—	110	
Do. do. 9	1,146	—	—	1,146	
Do. do. 8	1,017	—	—	1,017	
Do. do. 7	230	—	—	230	
Do. do. 6	702	—	—	702	
Do. do. 5½	100	—	—	100	
Do. do. 4	71	—	—	71	
Do. do. 2½	632	—	80	712	
Do. do. 2	420	—	—	420	
Do. do. 1	—	—	160	160	
Empty Bags, of Sorts	6,550	—	—	6,550	
Gunpowder loose - lbs.	739000	—	—	739000	
Musket-shotted Cartridge Boxes	90	—	—	90	
Portfires - -	142	—	—	142	

Iron Moulds for Musket Balls, Serviceable, 3
Do. do. 2
Carbine

Articles.		Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Blue-lights - - -		459	—	—	459	
Rockets of sizes, filled -		9,000	—	—	9000	
Do. - empty -		700	—	—	700	
Fuzees Drove, 8 Inch -		—	—	100	100	
Copper Tubes, filled -		—	—	500	500	
Balls leaden, Musket loose -		451000	—	—	451000	
Do. Carbines -		230000	—	—	230000	
Saltpetre in Bags -	Tons	70	—	—	70	
Do. loose - -		300	—	—	300	
Sulphur loose - -		70	—	—	70	
Flints, Musket - -		450000	—	—	150000	
Rosin - -	lb	2000	—	—	2000	
Lead, Pig, - -	Pieces	96	—	—	96	
Do. Sheet - - -		578	—	—	578	
Wax, Bees -	lbs.	500	—	—	500	
Rope Coir, 8 Inch, -		6	—	—	6	
Do. 5 - -		14	—	—	14	
Do. 14 -	Cables	6	—	—	6	
Do. Small, for Wadds,	Candies	10	—	—	10	
Do. Europe, 4 Inch Howitzers		4	—	—	4	
Do. Country, for Traces	Coils	12	—	—	12	
Do. Trace, fixed to Yokes -		—	92	—	92	
Traces, Chain, Iron -		40	—	30	70	
Chains, Iron, old - -		12	—	—	18	
Axletrees, Iron, large, spare -		18	—	—	18	
Do. - small -		26	—	—	26	
Crowsfeet, Iron - -		6000	—	—	6000	
Horse-shoes -	Sets	55000	—	—	55000	
Bellows, Smiths, Europe,	Pairs	—	—	3	3	
Do. - Country -		12	—	—	12	
Jacks, Hand - -		6	—	—	6	
Priming Irons - -		—	—	16	16	
Tube Boxes - -		4	—	4	8	
Iron Bars, Square - -		2100	—	—	2100	
Do. Flat - -		720	—	—	720	
Do. Round - -		800	—	—	800	
Do. Beak - -		1	—	—	1	
Spades, Europe - -		400	—	—	400	

APPENDIX (D.)—No. III.—Enclosures.

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total	Remarks.
Shovels - - -	300	—	—	300	
Mamooties Country -	2,100	—	1080	3,180	
Hammers, Sledge, large -	3,100	—	—	3,100	
Do. for cutting Stone -	5,500	—	—	5 500	
Do. small Country -	110	—	—	110	
Iron Crows - -	1,200	—	—	1,200	
Anvils, Iron, Country -	385	—	—	385	
Pickaxes, Country, sharp pointed	5,000	—	—	5,000	
Do. - broad -	4,100	—	—	4,100	
Felling Axes - -	1,500	—	—	1,500	
Iron Wedges - -	28,000	—	—	28.000	
Drivers for cutting Stone -	12,000	—	—	12.000	
Bill Hooks, Country -	30	—	—	30	
Saws, cross cut - -	19	—	—	19	
Steel Bars, square - -	50	—	—	50	
Steel, Country, small pieces for Chissels -	1,000	—	—	1,000	
Tongs, Smiths, Country, Pairs	191	—	—	191	
Machines, Iron, for Wall Pieces	196	—	—	196	
Vices, Bench, large -	100	—	—	100	
Do. small -	87	—	—	87	
Iron, old, - Candies	35	—	—	35	
Empty Boxes for Musket Ammunition -	300	—	—	300	
Yokes, Pole, spare - -	—	—	93	93	
Do. Double for Traces -	—	—	260	260	
Engines, iron, for throwing Rockets - -	600	—	—	600	
Brass Trumpets - -	—	—	6	6	
Pouches, Musket, with Cotton Belts -	—	—	—	254	
Spindles and Button for Grape	600	—	—	600	
Brass Drum Shells -	143	—	—	143	
Do. Fife Cases - -	135	—	—	135	
Long Pikes - -	31	—	—	31	
Iron Horse Combs - -	180	—	—	180	

N. B. One long and four short iron Malabar Guns, of different Callibres, not included.

(Signed) G. Saxon, *Lt. Col. Artillery, President.*

(A true Copy)

(Signed) P. A. Agnew, *Mil. Sec.*

(A true Copy)

G. Buchan, *Sub. Sec.*

(N°. 6.)—RETURN of the HONORABLE COMPANY's Draught and Carriage Cattle and Calves, received from the MYSORE SIRCAR. Camp, 14th June, 1799.

	Mattenddies.	Darogahs.	Choudries.	Duffadars.	Drivers.	Total.	Bullocks. Draught.	Carriage.	Forage.	Calves.
Present, attached to Draught Cattle	7	34	68	132	998	1239	2783	—	419	—
Do. do. to Carriage do.	1	3	8	15	128	155	—	652	—	—
Do. do. to Calves -	1	1	2	4	37	45	—	—	20	655
Total	9	38	78	151	1163	1439	2783	652	439	655

(Signed) THOMAS DALLAS, *P. Agent.*

N. B. 82 Draught Bullocks, 36 Carriage, and 35 Calves, were received on the 17th of June. The Carriage Bullocks are all in weak condition.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW.

Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

(A true Copy) G. BUCHAN, *Sub. Secretary.*

APPENDIX.

The following Particulars relative to the Conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, on the Day of the Aſſault and Capture of Seringapatam, are taken from the Bombay Courier, of the 24th Auguſt, 1799.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Camp at SERINGAPATAM.

"I ſend you the following particulars relative to the conduct of the late Tippoo Sultaun on the 4th of May, collected chiefly from the Killadar of Seringapatam, and from accounts given by ſome of his own ſervants.

"The Sultaun went out early in the morning, as was his cuſtom daily, to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, whence he could obſerve what was doing on both ſides: he remained there till about noon, when he took his uſual repaſt under a Pandal. It would appear, that he had at that time no ſuſpicion of the aſſault being ſo near; for when it was reported to him, that our parallels and approaches were unuſually crouded with Europeans, he did not expreſs the leaſt apprehenſion, nor take any other precaution, but deſiring the meſſenger to return to the weſt face with orders to Meer Gofhar, with the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a ſtrict guard.

"A few minutes afterwards he was informed, that Meer Gofhar had been killed by a cannon ſhot near the breach, which intelligence appeared to agitate him greatly. He immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his perſonal ſervants, to load the carbines which they carried for his own uſe, and haſten along the ramparts towards the breach, accompanied by a ſelect guard and ſeveral of his chiefs, till he met a number of his troops flying before the van of the Europeans, who he perceived had already mounted and gained the ramparts. Here he exerted himſelf to rally the fugitives, and uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined ſtand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himſelf, and one of his ſervants aſſerts, that he ſaw him bring down ſeveral Europeans near the top of the breach.

"Notwithſtanding theſe exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack approached the ſpot where the Sultaun ſtood, he found himſelf almoſt entirely deſerted, and was forced to retire to the traverſes of the North Ramparts; theſe he defended, one after another, with the braveſt of his men and officers, and aſſiſted by the fire of his peo-

ple on the inner wall, he ſeveral times obliged the front of our troops, who were puſhing on with their uſual ardor, to make a ſtand. The loſs here would have been much greater on our part, had not the light infantry and part of the battalion companies of the twelfth regiment, croſſing the inner ditch, and mounting the rampart, driven the enemy from them, and taken in reverſe thoſe who, with the Sultaun, were defending the traverſes of the outer ramparts.

" While any of his troops remained with him, the Sultaun continued to diſpute the ground, until he approached the paſſage acroſs the ditch to the gate of the inner fort; here he complained of pain and weakneſs in one of his legs, in which he received a bad wound when very young, and ordering his horſe to be brought, he mounted; but ſeeing the Europeans ſtill advancing on both the ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palanquin and a number of officers, troops and ſervants. It was then, probably, his intention either to have entered and ſhut the gate, in order to attack the ſmall body of our troops which had got into the inner fort, and if ſucceſsful in driving them out, to have attempted to have maintained it againſt us, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace and there make his laſt ſtand; but as he was croſſing to the gate by the communication from the outer rampart, he received a muſquet-ball in the right ſide, nearly as high as the breaſt: he however ſtill preſſed on, till he was ſtopped, about half way through the arch of the gateway, by the firing of the 12th light infantry from within, when he received a ſecond ball cloſe to the other. The horſe he rode on, being alſo wounded, ſunk under him, and his turban fell to the ground. Many of his people fell at the ſame time, on every ſide, by muſquetry, both from within and without the gate.

" The fallen Sultaun was immediately raiſed by ſome of his adherents and placed upon his palanquin, under the arch, and on one ſide the gateway, where he lay or ſat for ſome minutes faint and exhauſted, till ſome Europeans entered the gateway. A ſervant, who has ſurvived, relates that one of the ſoldiers ſeized the Sultaun's ſword-belt (which was very rich) and attempted to pull it off; that the Sultaun, who ſtill held his ſword in his hand, made a cut at the ſoldier with all his remaining ſtrength, and wounded him about the knee, on which he put his piece to his ſhoulder, and ſhot the Sultaun through the temple, when he inſtantly expired.

" Not leſs than three hundred men were killed and numbers wounded under the arch of this gateway, which ſoon became impaſſable, except over the bodies of the dead and dying.

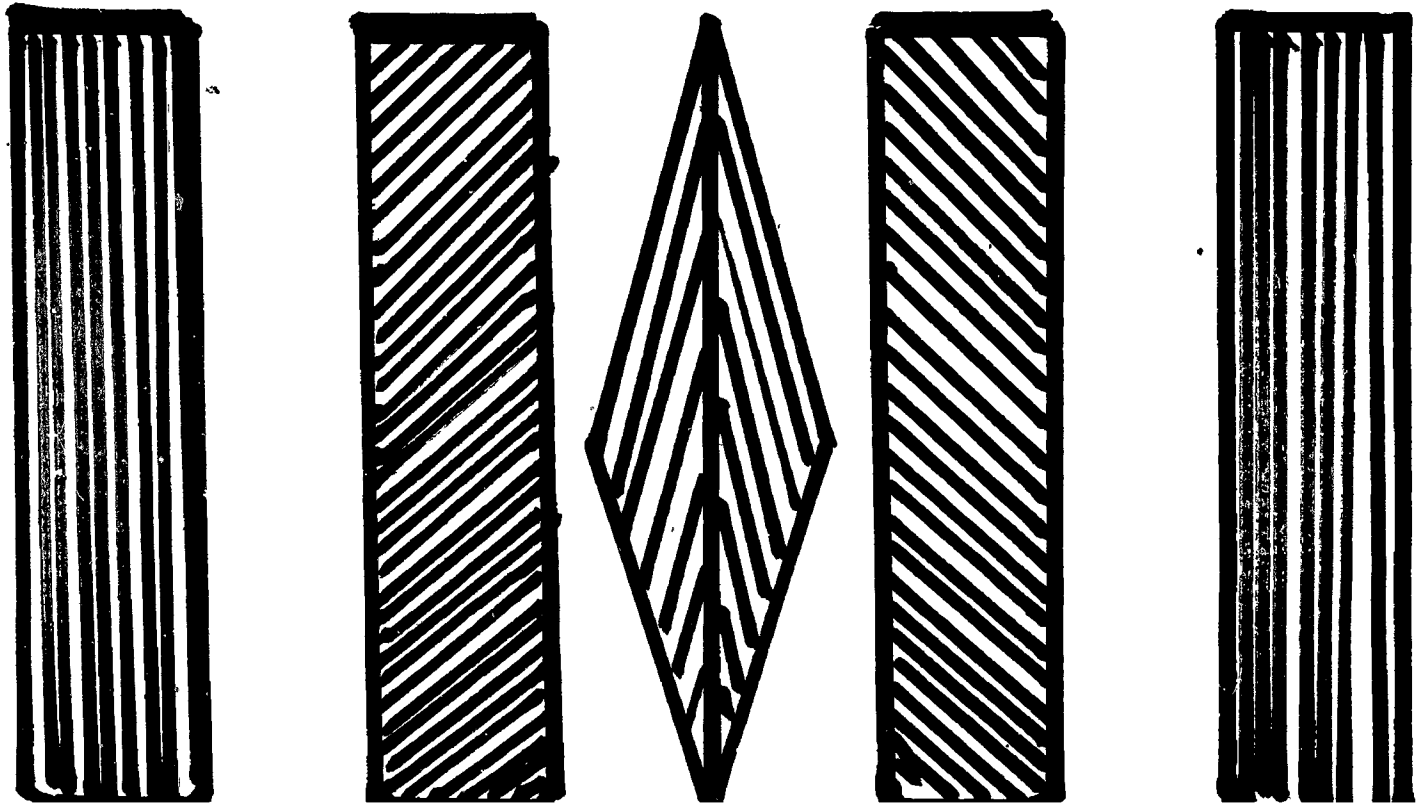
" About

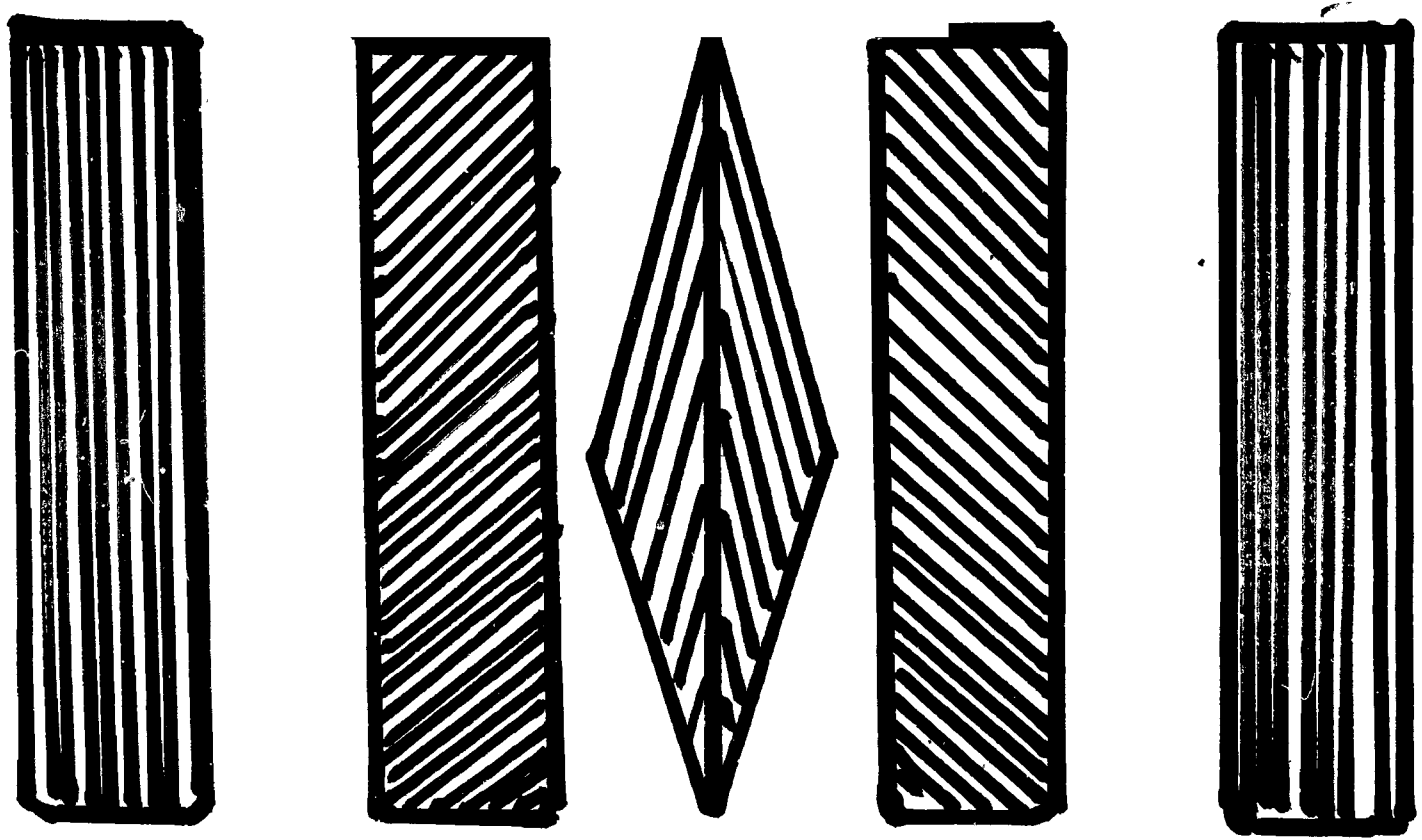
"About dusk, General Baird, in consequence of information he had received at the Palace, came with lights to the gate, accompanied by the late Killadar of the fort and others, to search for the body of the Sultaun, and after much labour it was found and brought from under a heap of slain to the inside of the gate. The countenance was no ways distorted, but had an expression of stern composure; his turban, jacket, and sword-belt were gone, but the body was recognized by some of his people, who were there, to be *Padshaw*, and an officer who was present, with leave of General Baird, took from his right arm the Talisman, which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle metallic substance of the colour of silver, and some manuscripts in Magic Arabic and Persian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently ascertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. It was placed on his own palanquin, and by General Baird's orders conveyed to the court of the Palace, where it remained during the night, furnishing a remarkable instance to those who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He, who had left his Palace in the morning a powerful, imperious Sultaun, full of vast ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay, his kingdom overthrown, has capital taken, and his Palace occupied by the very man, (Major General Baird) who about fifteen years before had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, released from near four years of rigid confinement in irons, scarce three hundred yards from the spot where the corpse of the Sultaun now lay.

"Thus ended the life and the power of Tippoo Sultaun. It will require an able pen to delineate the character apparently so inconsistent, but he who attempts it must not decide hastily."

FINIS.

Printed by Luke Hansard,
Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.





Memoirs

of

The Northern Purgunnahs

of

Mysore

Surveyed in 1800 and 1801

under the Provincial Divisions of the Partition of 1799

designed to assist a Series of Enquiries into the actual State of

The Carnatic Balla-Ghaat in general

arranged in the order in which the Districts were Surveyed

from Information or Observation

Containing

1 Abstracted Views of the State of each District for 1799–1800 from Official Documents on the Spot with the number of Villages, Forts, Houses, Classes of Inhabitants, Water Works &c.

2 Lists of the Villages registered under their respective Subdivisions & checked or verified by the Surveys

3 Historical & Chronological Memoirs of the Districts illustrative of the Revolutions & remarkable Events of the Country & of the Origin & Succession of the several Rajahs, Polligars & Native Rulers in general for the last three Centuries.

4 Cursory Remarks & Accounts of the Soil, Productions, Manufactures, Minerals, Inhabitants & Customs collected from Information in the Course of the Survey & preparatory to more General Descriptions of the Country.

5 General Table exhibiting the Square Contents, Population by Houses or Families, Enumeration of Tribes or Castes of the Natives &c.

Illustrated by a General Map of the Districts Surveyed

Madras
March 15th 1803

by C Mackenzie Capt of Engineers
Surveyor of the Mysore Survey

Contents

		Pg
Chittledroog	Chronological Table of the Poya Raiahs of Chittledroog	1
	History of the Royahs of Chittledroog from the Canara	3
	General Abstract of its State in 1800	22
	Dahazada or Register of the Villages. Forts. Tanks &c	27
	Account of the Chittledroog Royahs received at Gitsfurter	33
	Another Account	37
	Another Account of their Origin & Succession	51
Mayaconda	General Abstract of its State in 1800	56
	Dahazada or Register of the Villages. Forts. Tanks &c	46
	History of the District of Mayaconda from information on the Spot	52
	Remarks on the District. Soil. Productions. Manufactures &c	60
Holalkaira	General Abstract of its State in 1800	66
	Dahazada or Register of the Villages. Forts. Tanks &c	69
	Historical Account of the Holalkaira District	73
	Remarks on the District. Soil. Productions. Manufactures &c	86
Hosdroog	General Abstract of the State of Hosdroog & Muttoad in 1800	88
	Abstract of the State of Hosdroog in 1800	98
	Dahazada or Register of Hasdroog & Muttoad	85
	Historical Account of Hosdroog	10
	Remarks on the District of Hosdroog	11
	Abstract of the State of Muttoad	12
	History of the Muttoad Polligars & District	12
	Remarks on the Muttoad District	13
Heereyoor	Account Abstract of the State of the District in 1800	13
	Dahazada of the Heereyoor District	14
	Account of the Boundary of Heereyoor	14
	Historical Account of Heereyoor	14
	Remarks on the District of Heereyoor	15
	Historical Account of Budenoor hully	15
Anugee	General Abstract of its State in 1800	16
	Dahazada or Register of the Villages. Forts. Tanks &c	1
	Kyfyat or Historical Account of Anugee	19
	Remarks on the District. Soil. Productions. Manufactures &c	1
Cancoopa & Belekode	General Abstract of the State of Cancoopa & Belekode in	
	Dahazada or Register of the Villages. Forts. Tanks &c	
	Boundaries & Land Marks of Belekode	
	Kyfyat or Historical Account of Belekode	
	Remarks on Belekode	
	Account of Cancoopa	
	History of Cancoopa translated from a Canara Manuscript	

8	Chittledroog Province	Murcullmooroo	General Abstract of its State in 1800 Dabazada or Register of the Villages Forts. Tanks &c Boundaries of Murcullmooroo Historical Account of Murcullmooroo Legendary Story of Murcullmooroo Remarks on the District of Murcullmooroo Short Notice of the Ravydroog Family
9		Joodicotta	General Abstract of its State in 1800 Dabazada or Register of the Villages Tanks &c of Joodic of the Part of Joodicotta included in the Cejsm Historical Account of Joodicotta & of its Pollygars List of the Rajahs of Joodicotta Remarks on the District of Joodicotta
10		Tullucks	General Abstract of its State in 1800 Dabazada or Register of the Villages Tanks &c Rejejat or Account of Tullucks Remarks on Tullucks Purgunna
11		Doddaree	General Abstract of its State in 1800 Enumeration of the Occupations of Castes Dabazada or Register of the Villages Forts Tanks &c Historical Account of Doddaree Remarks on the District of Doddaree Account of Seedaswardroog a detached District of Doodairee
12		Jerremullay	Account of the Pollygars of Jerremullay a District of Chittledroog now included in the Ceded Districts
13	Serah Province	Serah	General Abstract of its State in 1800 Dabazada or Register of the Villages, Forts Tanks &c Notices & Historical Account of Serah No 1 2 3 & 4 Another Account of the Origin & History of Serah & Succession of its Nabobs No 5 & 6 Account of Giddagan hully a Small District of Serah No 7
14	Bednore Province	Mudgerry	General Abstract of its State in 1801 Dabazada or Register of the Villages Tanks Forts &c &c Historical Account of Mudgerry Account of the Buildings & the Fortifications of Mudgerry General Description of the District of Mudgerry Account of the Land Measurement used in the Mudgerry District Historical Account of the Meedegasee District belonging to Mudgerry Remarks on the District of Meedegasee
15		Nidigul	General Abstract of its State in 1801 Dabazada or Register of the Villages Tanks. Forts &c Historical Account of Nidigull & of its Poligars Remarks on the District of Nidigull Accounts of Gooty Karra & Tanagantully belonging to Nidigul Account of Indrandroog

	Raughur	General Abstract of its State in 1801	388
		Dabazada or Register of the Villages, Tanks, Forts &c	391
		Historical Account of the Raughur District & of its Polligars	395
		Remarks on the District of Raughur	407
		Kyfyat of Jeongaguttah	411
		Account of Chitkul Balloorattum } in the District of Raughur	416
		Account of Chamundroog	418
17	Hurryhurr	General Abstract of its State in 1800	428
		Dabazada of the Hurryhurr Jurgunnah	431
		Present State of the Hurryhurr District in 1800	438
		Historical Account of Hurryhurr	439
18	Baswapatam	Account of Baswapatam	441
		Boundaries of Do	442
		Historical Account of Baswapatam	443
19	Honelly	Account of Honelly or Baderee	449
		Boundaries	450
		Kyfyat } of Honelly	451
		History }	453
20	Santar Benore	Historical Account of Santar Benore a District of Baswa- patam & of the Tarrakiara Polligars	457
		Remarks on the Country of Santa Benore	464
		Traditionary Account of the Building of the great Tank of Sola- kara	469
21	Chennaroypatam	General Abstract of its state in 1801	471
		Dabazada of Chennaroypatam	474
		Historical Account of Chennaroypatam	483
		& the Antiquities & Buildings at Chennaroypatam	490
		Remarks on the District of Chennaroypatam	499
22	Jardangerry	General Abstract of its State in 1802	49
		Dabazada or Register of the Villages, Tanks & Cuttas	49
		Sketch of the History of Jardangerry	501
		Remarks on the District of Jardangerry	502
23	Banavaram	General Abstract of its State in 1801	50
		Dabazada or Register of the Villages, Tanks Forts &c	504
		Historical Account of Banavaram	510
24	Boodekaud	General Abstract of its State in 1801	52
		Dabazada or Register of the Villages, Tanks & Cuttas	52
		Historical Account of Boodekaud	52

Bednore Province.

Seringapatam Province.

1 Table — View or General Abstract of the State of the Purgunnahs surveyed
2 Table of Population containing the Enumeration of castes by Houses & Families

Chronological Table of the Boya Family of Chitteldroog.

Compiled from the several Accounts collected in that Country in 1800–1801.
on the following pages 3 to 22 inc.

		Cycle Year	A.S.	A.D.	
	The Boya Chiefs flying from Jadegulldroog arrive at Neeroocadee, in the reign of Vera Narsim Rayeel	Doormkar	1398	1475	
1	Camagutta-Timma Nauk or Muntia Timma-Nauk managed the Affairs of Nauk of Holalkeara in the reign of Vera Narsim Rayeel (Inscription)	Veebava	1431	1508	
	Appointed Nauk of Heereypoor (Inscription)	Bahoodana	1441	1518	
	Appointed Nauk of Chitteldroog	.....		doubtfull	
	Besieged in Chitteldroog	Vechrama	1443	1520	
	Marches to Calburga	Chitrobanoo	1445	1522	
	Dies in confinement at Beejanagure			not ascertained	
2	Dadyanadavobana Nauk or Obunna-Nauk succeeds				
	Appointed Nauk of Chitteldroog by Razaraaze	.....		not ascertained	
	Changes full assumes the Title of Pulkah & the name of Madakaree Nauk	.....	1487	1564	
	Built Goodoostara	Munmala	1517	1595	
	Dies & buried at Nedapahully	Seobacrool	1525	1602	
3	Caslooree Rungapa-Nauk succeeds	Seobacrool	1525	1602	
	Builds Rungapatnam	Parabava	1529	1606	
	Jn Sargicara Poligar surprizes Mayaconda	Angarasa	1555	1632	
	Exects the Palace Fortifications &c of Chitteldroog	Bava	1557	1634	
	Defeats & takes the Saracara Poligar	.....			
	Assumes the title of Goondoogodda by Raja	Dantoo	1559	1636	
	Dies &c &c	Nundana	1575	1652	50
	His Revenues amounted to 65000 Doorga Pagodas	.....			
4	Madakairee Nauk succeeds in the Same Year	Nundana	1575	1652	
	Defeats the Saracara Poligar	Vajaya	1576	1653	
	& the Harponelly Poligar	Vibabava	1589	1666	
	Dies	Ananda	1597	1674	
	His Revenues amounted yearly to 100000 D. Pag.s				22
	He lived in the time of Ranad-Rolla-Lawns Invasion				
5	Vobane Nauk his brother succeeded or adopted Son, according to the Canoopa Register but appears to have been laid aside & succeeded by	Ananda	1597	1674	

		Cycle Year	A.D.	A.D.	
6	Sooracaanta Rungapa his Son who was mur-	Aswindee	1597	1674	
	-dered by his Mutinous Troops	Rachasa	1598	1675	
	he was succeeded by the Yaasger Brother of Ma-				
	-decaree Naick the 4th Rajah				5
7	Chickana Naick sent for from Canicopa & succeeds	Rachasa	1598	1675	
	relieves Anujee		1599	1676	
	relieves Harryhurr by Stratagem	Pyngala	1600	1677	
	& appointed Sillaree & Naude Goude of Harryhurr				
	receives the Keys of Royadroog	Calayookta	1601	1678	
	Dies without Sons	Chaya	1609	1686	11
8	Madakairee Naick his brother succeeds	Chaya	1609	1686	
	Imprisoned by the Dalawaye who sets up Rum-				
	-japer but the Government is assumed by				3
9	Comara Burmapa Naick who relieves	Sookla	1612	1689	
	Anujee besieged by the Harponelly people				
	Constructs a Fort at Ulloor	Angarasa	1615	1692	
	& has frequent Contests with the Harponelly People				
	Dies	Plava	1644	1721	
	List of his Children by 33 Wives				32
10	Madakairee Naick his Son Succeeded	Plava	1644	1721	
	takes Goodicotta defeats Seedojee		1649	1726	
	At War with Bednore		1661	1738	
	relieves Ramgerry		1666	1743	
	Killed in Battle at Mayaconda	Vubhava	1671	1748	27
11	Castoory-Rungapa Naick his Son succeeded	Vubhava	1671	1748	
	who by aid of Moorari Row relieves Myaenda takes				
	Complidy &c	Sookla	1672	1749	
	Appointed to the Naude Goude &c of Sarah	Pramadutha	1673	1750	
	Assumes new Titles		1673	1750	
	Dies without Children	Bava	1677	1754	6
12	Madakairee Naick son of Burmapa Naick succeeds	Bava	1677	1754	
	Hyder invades & reduces Sydaree Sullucka Ramgerry &c				
	but restores them on his paying a Nuzzur	Chitrabanoo	1685	1762	
	Attends Hyder to the reduction of Bednore		1685	1762	
	Attends him to Bankapore	Sobhauna	1686	1763	
	Engages for him with the Mharattas at Rattapully	Taranga	1687	1764	
	Attends him to the Siege of Soorty & reduces the Strong				
	Fortress of Muddukeh Sarah				
	Attends Madarow against Seringapatam	Veerooda	1692	1769	
	Besieged in Chitteldroog by Hyder but the Siege raised	Kavalumbee	1700	1777	
	Chitteldroog besieged a second time by Hyder & taken	Vedumbee	1701	1778	24
	the Country reduced & the Rajahs Family sent to Seringapatam				

The Cauma-geattee-yavara Vaunchavellee

or

Annals & Chronological & Genealogical History of the Boyan Rajahs of Chittricull.

Translated from a Coduttum in the Original Canara in the hands of a Native at Tadavan-drog from whom it was received in May 1800

Translated December 1802.

In former times some Boya families took refuge from Jadiquelldroog in those Jungles with their Household Gods Varasedmbolloo, on account of the Impress & troubles of the neighbouring Rajahs, Arriving near Chdagoondoo & Habauloo, adjacent to the town of Neerroocadee,* in the Cycle Jeay Doormoottee they remained there sometime with the God of their worship; this God appeared to them in a dream & ordered them not to carry him longer about in their wanderings, but signified his desire to remain in the town of Neerroocady. The Ancient people among them Boodwe Naick, Gobegady Vobe Naick & Boola Naick hearing the Gods command, held a consultation & placed him in Neerroocadee according to his desire, on an auspicious day with the consent of all their Tribes & Families & of the inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages, who then began to attend & worship the God at that place.

Afterwards these 3 Ancient chiefs took up their residence at Pagalee with their families. Heera Hangomalapa Naick & his Son Timmana Naick resided at the Village of Matee with their families & Chucka Hangomala Naick & Vobala Naick the Son of Boola Naick in this Country. It is said that one day when Timmana Naick came to the Hill of Chittaldroog with his followers, the God Lamprada Seed-Eswur appeared to them, that also when he paid a visit of respect to the eleven Seedoolloo in the Cave of Kinnara Gayee & represented his expedition, they heard his prayers graciously & ordered him daily to serve them with offerings of Milk, the Seedooloo pleased with his attention afterwards granted him the Dasaca Ekenadoolopta, the Seedamoolecas & the Kayumboo & conducted him to the Pagoda of Seed-Eswur where he was ordered to attend that God in like manner as themselves; they then retired into the Grotto.

When his Son Vobala Naick returned from Bejaynagur the Seedooloo gave him the name of Madecarey.

Timmaya Naick continued to attend & offer Milk daily to the Seedooloo according to their desire at the Kinnara River near to Baulacauya Seed Eswur (or the God in Figure like the Plantain fruit) but one day they forsook their Altars* there & disappeared without the knowledge of any Mortal; two years after they came privately to the Pagoda of Lampaga Seed-Eswur where they placed their wooden Sandals as a token & disappeared which being related to Vobala Naick at Gontanoor by Nakunty Malaya the attendant of the Pagoda Vobala Naick came immediately to the Pagoda with some Ancient people & there found the wooden Sandals, he worshipped there for 3 Mondays successively, one day after he had performed adoration to the Sandals & while he lay down to rest on his bed in the house of the attendant of the Temple the Seedooloo appeared in their proper habit, but invisible to all others

---

*1 Neerroocadee. Situation yet unknown

*2 Seedooloo i. e. Deities or reverend Characters in the Hindoo Mythology

*3 Dasaca-Ekadoolopta i. e

* Those not being able yet to ascertain where Jadiquelldroog is situated from the Hatty Account it appears these Bedars came from the Eastern Hills being of the Hill Tribes who subsisted by breeding & attending Cattle, several remarkable traits of their original simple Pastoral manners are preserved — See Account of the Bedar Tribe —

others & stood before him — Tobala Naik arose from his Cot & stretched himself at their feet

a fina fat near that Pagoda on the right or on the left.

* Afterwards Madecary Naik having come from Hadawara hall to the weekly Ceremony on Monday of this God, after the devotions & usual singing of the praises of Seed-Eswer were over while he was sitting down in the Pagoda of the Godde's Kelon-Kitamalee, the Seedoolo approached & appeared to him; then Madecary Naik submissively said "My Gode where do you reside?" they answered "here" he then said "where do you take your morning repast"? they replied that their morning repast were the Jack fruits of the hills, he then asked "how do you eat the Jack fruits since they always appear undiminished & unchanged" then the Seedoolo took of those fruits & cut them before him & he found nothing within but the empty shells, Madecary Naik & the Pagoda attendants were astonished & prostrated themselves with much humility; they then said that they would in future daily receive the fruits of those trees & then disappeared; from that period the these trees produce yearly much fruit they contain nothing within the shells: the Seedoolo also from that time have not appeared to any Mortal. Long after this in the reign of Burmapa Naik it is said that a heavy shower of blood rained from those trees.

In the reign of Veera Narasimha Rayaloo Caumaggee Timmana Naik acted for some time in the Office of Naik at Holalacara: In that Village he built at
AD 1431 that time a Pagoda of Gopaul Swamy: Lately an Inscription remaines there on a Pillar of
AD 1508 that Pagoda dated in the Cycle Year Veebavde when the Pagoda was erected.

Afterward being appointed Naik of Hiriyur, he constructed there a Pagoda to Veera
AD 1518 Bradra in front of which there was lately an Inscription dated in the Year Prajapadawnya.

AD 1353 In the Cycle Year** Pramdudicha he was appointed Naik of Chitteldroog: he then built a Pagoda to their Household God, called Neeroocada Ranga Perauld: he also constructed a Tank in his own name called Timmanaga Naik-sara: the First Fortification including Chitteldroog near the Nalegauya Seed-Eswer-Pooda: the Second Fortification of Ranemun Dadum: the Third Inclosure of Varlucagundabaugalee: & also an Auramana or Palace & the Pagoda called Hanoomunt near the Gate of Varlucagundabaugalee.

AD 1520 In the Cycle Year Veeravara when Salava Narasinga Roy besieged the Fort of Chitteldroog encamping on the East Side near Ongapor, one night Timmana Naik secretly entered his Camp with a design to carry off the horse of Salava Narasinga Roy: the Horsekeeper awaking he hid himself unobserved under the litter & the horsekeeper fastening the heel ropes drove the Pin by accident into the hand of Timmana Naik who lay pinned by the Straw: he suffered the anguish with great fortitude & with one hand cut off the other with a sharp Knife, to extricate himself from this situation: the horsekeeper falling asleep again he got out from below the Straw & carried off the Horse in triumph to the Droog.

One of the Enemy's Elephants coming to water at the Tank was (after this exploit) by the besieged killed with an Arrow: at that time Timmana Naik built upon the old Nunegoodah & constructed another Pooda near the Kalgopala: the Enemy having besieged the Place for a long time, in order to intimidate them one beheaded a number of their Nauga-tarroo of Infantry behind this Pooda; he then held a Council of his Officers & Sons & asked their opinions; they answered "if we fail to obey your Command consider us as persons disobedient

* This Tale might be well omitted but as a description of the Superstitions prevalent among the Natives & the facility with which artful adventurers impose on their credulity, it is here published literally.

** I suspect this to be a mistake in the name of the Cycle Year as Pramaudeecha fell 10 Years before the overthrow & death of Rama-raaz — see Holalkara History page 69.

to the command of Sadiah Ranjiah Veguradavara the Weytas of our worship [illegible] being created to Salava Narasingarow by his Sprs, he considered that this was not the time to be adverse to the Chitteldroog people & that it was prudent to conciliate them — Then making a Peace with them thro' his principal Servants, he returned with his Army towards Calbarraga & laid Siege to that fort for some time; these circumstances being related to the Rayel he sent a letter to Timmana Naik expressing his admiration of his courage & fortitude & his desire to see his hand; he replied to his Sovereign Lord that being employed to assist Salava Narasingarow & to take the fort of Calabarraga, after the conquest of that place he would come in person to pay his respects; then collecting a select body of 2000 Baroowa he made ready for his journey & left his eldest Sons Gyalavabana, Dadyanadavobana, Sodana & Jutteper Naik with some Baroowa to take charge of his affairs in his absence & encamped himself with Annagaurgavobana & 2000 Men in the
A.D. 1522 Cycle Year Chitrabanoo in the Vrysauguem Month & proceeded to Calabarraga — On his way in the Village of Veeroocadap he performed a great Ceremony in honor of Ranga Swamy — On his Arrival at Calabarraga he paid his respects to Salabar Narasingarow & took his permission to assault the Fort; On the very next day on the 5th of Jyastac Month at six hours in the morning with his Son Annagaravobanoo he attacked the Fort with his 2000 Men & got possession of it.

Salava Narasingarow thereupon reported these Affairs to his Sovereign at Beejanagur upon which the Rayaloo sent for Timmana Naik into his presence & kept him there for 3 Months; the King being pleased with his conduct sent him to his own place & conferred upon him most graciously the following Presents

1 A Pair of Mysoreas Vallagrum Silk with Gold
2 A Magnificent Nundalum
3 A Plain
4 A Gold Hand
5 A Marshall with permission to carry it as the Raytuse with Magnificent dresses &c

he also permitted him to have the Title of Ragalavacagoloo (or the Heroe that attacked in open day) Vizes before his Palanquin by the Battaraycha

He then Received permission to return to Chitteldroog with his followers, but while he was managing there as before, the Rayel on some account being dissatisfied with him, confined him in Prison with his Officers Annagaravobana & Daude Naik as well as their people, but Timmana Naik taking a convenient opportunity, sent off Annagaravobana & Daude Naik to Chitteldroog, granting them the Pattatavecbody, the Patty & Kayumboo which had been lately granted him by the Teedoolo; they quickly proceeded thence & arrived at Chitteldroog but Timmaya Naik took his departure from this World by a natural death at Beejanagur, his fourth Son Chickavobanaga Naik (who was near him at the time) carried his body to Hada & erected there his Tomb. —

2 — Afterwards in the reign of Rama Rayaloo, Dadyanadavobana Naik the Son of the deceased Timmanaga Naik (who had been hailed lately by the Teedoolo, by the name of Madakary Naik) was appointed by Rama Rayaloo in his father's Rooms as Naik of Chitteldroog.

In his time he erected 24 Roods to Rangoma into Davara on his Roomb (Ingram for assigned Village) passed Koolbo Madecara, presented Magnificent presents to the Gods & temples
A.D. 1441 to
A.D. 1464 After the fall of Rama Rayaloo,* his Vobanaga Naik was himself as a King & from that period was generally called Madekary Naik by the people (as greater lately by the Teedoolo;) In his State he was accustomed to hold in his hand a great Sword, & he usually resided in the village of Goontanoor with his family & retinue. —

A.D. 1594 In the Cycle Year Jaya, he resided in the Village of Madapanahalli where he managed all affairs — In the Cycle Shimmanada he built the Village of Goondoorara in Tooradakere

&c

---

* Rama Rayaloo reigned from 1464 to 1487 A.D. or 23 Years according to the Gutturtee Manuscripts — see the original testimony of their own records of the nature of their claims to sovereignty asserted by the Naiks of the Provinces — This person who had the adultress (whence this account was translated is the actual descendant of the Family whose duty it was to keep & continue this Record the expression is Aarastana Rayaloo or Constituted & appointed himself a King —

he then also granted the Daughter of Timmanaz Naik his Sister named Honava to Rhudee Naik & celebrated their marriage: at that time he granted Wochingeedroog in Jagheer to his Sister, after this Hadderarez Naik exited of a natural Death, in the Cycle
A.D. 1602 Year Jobacroot in the Month Aushadom: they buried his Corpse in the Village of Veda-
pahully. D

3. His Son Kastoory Rungapa Naik established himself in his father's Kingdom
A.D. 1602 in the Cycle Year Jobacroot on the 5th of Aushadas Month: he then resided at Hudapanal
hally for one Year, here erected a Village called by his name Rungapatam in the Cycle
1606 Year Parabava on the 11th of Morgasseria Month on Wednesday the Star of Rohany being ascendant:
In that Year he married a beautifull virgin called Vodatemavah at the Village of
1632 Jalahully. In the Cycle Year Nungeerasap in the Visaugo Month the Polligar of Taracara
named Taracara Powoosa Hanoomapa Naik in the night time with a body of his followers
surprized & possessed himself of the following Villages & Durgs of the Chitteldroog District viz:
Davapoor Hala Fort Jaunacull Fort Holacara Village Mhuyacondah Fort Jetradahully Village
after this that Polligar in the same Year on the 4th of Shrawana Month came to Rangapatam &
took it. Kastoory Rungapa Naik escaped thence with his Family & retinue by the Gotoola
Canava to Chitteldroog.

1633 In the Cycle Year Sreemookha he erected a Luxurys Palace at Chitteldroog. In the Cy-
1634 cle Year Bavaga he constructed the fortification round the Palace; in that Year the Polligar
of Taracara resolving to besiege Chitteldroog came with an Army & halted at Hudanoor,
Kastoory Rungapa Naik being informed thereof hastened with his forces to oppose his
enemies in the Month of Maugum & encamped at Hoolsoor: there he King held a Council
with his Chiefs & asked their opinion: then Belchodoo Baulia, Sardgacara Conchia &
the Generals represented to the King that if they were permitted by his Highness instantly to
attack the Enemys Camp with their followers they would undertake quickly to discomfit them: the
King replied to them "why should I remain here after I have sent you against the Enemy,
I shall rather go myself & attack the Enemy with my whole force" he then marched with his
Chiefs & his Soldiers, & encamped at Condavaud where in a sharp conflict he obtained the
Victory & took the following Trophees from his enemies:
1 Ole Hoostanaballia: a Kind of Pike 2 Four Bnchananagaras: a kind of Brass Drums
3 Five fine Horses

The Rajah took Hageeomapa Naik the Polligar of Taracara Prisoner with
15 of his Relations & brought them to Chitteldroog where they were confined in prison for 3 Months
Then the King having a Son born unto him called Haravaugeerawoo. set the
Taracara Polligar & his Relations at liberty, & bestowed the Hoostanaballa & four
Cunchoonagaras which had been taken in the battle to the God Ked-Eswar.
Kastoory Rungapa Naik then marched with his army & retook the follow-
ing Fortresses & places which had been lately taken by the Enemy viz:
Holacara Fort Tienta Benore Baugoor
Hayacondadroog Davaragroor Jaunacull
when he besieged the Fort of Jetradahully the Gould of that place Veelia attempted to
deceive

Rungapatam is still in ruins. it was but a small Place. Some of the Old Combs of the family remain at Halavar.

2 The circumstance of taking at liberty the hereditary foe of their Family on such an occasion is particularly descriptive of that simplicity of manners & generosity that appears to have prevailed among them. More satisfactory Accounts of the causes of the Feuds with the Hagadeera Family is mentioned in Page 39.

deceive the Rajah, who taking the place for a assault put him to death.

In the Cyde Jear Dautoo, he gave his Daughter Vobaca to Veeraja Rungapa Naik & celebrated the ceremony of their Marriage. he also erects another Palace for his Son in laws residence.

But Rangapa Naik formed a conspiracy against the Rajah his father in law & holding a private deliberation with his followers, at 8 hours of the night they surrounded the first inclosure of the Fort with great Secrecy & as they were proceeding up the Droog, the Guards of the Centre gate observing them had time to Shut the doors & to give an alarm by their centories, which being heard by Comara Madecary, Nunzabdenagabomana & Sorogawaracomchana & Bano orbocautana & some Sons, who lay in the Cutchery of Bynadasavady they rose from their sleep & got in by the Postern of Colebundiquady to the Droog; on coming to the Centre Gate, they had so fierce a conflict that the blood flowed down to the Gate of Rastoor Rungapa Naik, one of the Officers called Comara Madecarana slaughtered with his own Sword 10 Men.

The Rajah hearing of this attempt at his Palace & the Valor of Madecarana was well pleased with his gallantry & conferred proper rewards on those who defended the Droog & performed due ceremonies to the Gods of their household.

Madecary Naik about this time assumed the title of Vendoogodalyaraja or He who wears the Keen edged Baute &c.

His Son in law Veerada Rungapa Naik escaped by the small Postern to Heereyoor & besieged that Fort, but the Rajah collecting a great number of Armed Men proceeded to Heireyoor & drove the insurgents towards Nasagull. He then returned to Heereyoor, where the wives of Kachanna Naik performed the Auspicious Ceremony of Harty, performed of Lights borne before the King by women when he approaches a Place, which he graciously accepted & presented them with two thousand Pagodas, after this the King was presented with a pair Sword, two thousand Pagodas & some Magnificent Habits by Kachanna Naik at Heereyoor & he returned to Chiteldroog with his retinue.

He now assumed the Title of Sreemun Maha Nayeya Cauchariya Kaumagate Kastoory Modekeary Naik Crapootra Kastoory Rungapa Naik signifying in the Canara Language Kastooree Rungapa Naik the Son of Kaumagate Kastooree Madkeary Naik the Excellent & Chief Lord over all Naiks the Fortunate the Prosperous, which he used in all his orders to Aumildars, Coobadars & the Inferior Polligars under his Command.

A.D. 1644 In the Cyde Jear Taupang in the Jeushada Month, his Eldest Son Virapraya departed this life of a natural death & they erected his Tomb at Santahondao: after this the King Kastoory Rungapa Naik added the following Districts most benevolently viz:

Chitrakully	Kolacara	Jogalaor	Seedaupoorahobaly
Talawoo	Mauyaconda	Banoor	Guntoonoor
Jaunsoodl	Sunda Benore	Calooyara	Godavanapalli
Davapoor	Honoor	Holatehall	Bangoorhobaly
Baugoor	Anuje	Casapoora	Droogadahobaly
	Belpchodoo	Hobloorhobaly	

The revenues of these Hobalies were then fixed at 65000 Doorgee Pagodas.

He also erected a Mantapam in her own name called Cantoomata. The Ho-
-llaru of Chittledroog named Seedia also erected a Pagoda to Seed Eswur at Mal-
-lapooda in a Garden bearing his name: his Son Gooty Nana built a Sattaa, at last this
Royal Nastoory Rungapha Naick departed this life by a natural death in the Cyde
AD 1652 Year of Vundana & his Tomb was reared at Goodicottaa.

He's Second Son Madecary Naick was then installed at Chittledroog on
AD 1653 the Vundanah Year on the 5th of Margaseera Month by the relations of the Family &
1654 the other Officers at the Pagoda of Seed-Eswur. In the Cyde Year Jaya he built the For-
-tification of the gate of Sunnana.

1653 In the Cyde Year Vijaya the Pollugar of Saracara invesding the Fort of Duva
-kooty this King marched & attacked the Army of Patabe Rama Naick near Tavapoor
& after a Bloody conflict obtained a great Victory the Enemyes fled towards Yalabalasee
& halted there, the Raja of Chittledroog got possession of the following Trophies from the Enemy—
The Samarkhil Sword Head Peacha Nayeoomapha Naick usually carried himself
& one Elegyer Twenty valuable Horses & fifteen Musquets
In the Army of the Madekeary Naick at this time some of his most distinguished
Cars resumed the Insignia of Bells worn on their legs—
After this the King returnes thence to Chittledroog with his Army—
In this Year in the Mangyum Month he erected a Palace below the Droog, in the
1654 sub Year Vunnada he erected the Fortification of the Sauva Baugalee (or Pleasure) Gate
1655 Ulmeed in the Cyde Year Kavalumber he built the Pedavasia Boorooppo & Fur-
1661 -ther Fortification of Ramadavara Pagoda In the Cyde Year Plava he constructed the
Fortification from the Vacanautama Pagoda In this Year he captured the Fort of Goda-
-cara by assault with Nunnenalla & Elyagnungalam. In the Cyde Year of Sobra
1662 ewot on the 8th of Margaseera Month, he took Heeryoor after a Siege of 20 days.
In this Cyde Year near the Palace of Rammagada Immadi Naick he
built 2 Magazines. In the Auraburda* an inaccessible Rock of the Sacha Girnara he
built a handsome Structure where is placed a Stone Lamp Stand & a curious Cradle In
1663 the Cyde Year of Sobacroot he constructed the Canajum or Lorehouse on the Auraben-
-da near the Pagoda of the Goddess Yagganatamba also another near the Venaugaca
Pagoda. In the same Year near the Mookteseswaulayem Pagoda he caused to be
erected a handsome Stone Pillar in manner of a Lamb Stand. In the Cyde Ye Pa-
1666 rapharya he established the custom of placing several Lamps daily on that Pillar
In this Year he also erected the Inclosure of the Fort of Nandamundalum, he built two
Treasury houses near the Yagganatama Pagoda he constructed two Circular Mayaconda
on the Road of Pacha Yanaba & one stone Canajum, he then erected a Tank bearing
the name of his Mother Vedotsymmava.

The Pollugar of Harponelly having invested the Fort of Jerresmulla
this Rajah with a considerable force defeated their Army & forced the Harponelly Ma-

to

* Auraburda? A smooth Talmost inaccessible Rock they seemed to delight in bearing buildings on these sin-
gular Situations, many of these rude grotesque Masses of Striated Granite are decorated with Structures of various
Kinds at Chittledroog as well as other Hill Forts.

to return to his own country: he then made a Tank & name Nagara colara calling it in his own name Hera Jemacara; he also made another Tank & negr Jeregahalla. He next caused a Chariot to be made to the God of Heereyoor & a Chariot; he also caused to be repaired with the finest Plaster work the following Pagodas viz:
That of the God Ted-Eswur of the God Hedemb-Eswur & of the Goddess Jaganamiama. he caused some curious Statues to be placed in these Pagodas & shortly after he erected the Pagoda of Nelecauyar Ted-Eswur with an excellent Well. & he also built the fort & Gate of Hedemb-Eswur.

In this Year the King went to Rayadroog where he married Malava the
A.D. 1674 Daughter of Bootaca Sabbanaic after which he died in the Cyclic Year of Swemmada in the Poorshya Month, after 36 Years reigned his Funeral Fire.*

5 As he had no Sons his brother Vobana[a] became King after him.

The deceased King Madecary Naik ruled the following districts with much Charity & benevolence down to the end of his life viz:

Jetrakelly	Bettor	Holdekall
Talacoot	Honoor	Jodavanahall
Jumoodl	Malee	Nunnevell
Duvahoor	Aneseg	Jodacara
Bangoor	Belechodoo	Ayamungala
Hoolgara	Hancootta	Heereybor
Hayyacondas	Jagdoor	Codaganoor &
Sattabenoor	Kavaracaras	Droogada Kobaly
	Banoor	

Amounting at that time to 100,000 Pagodas of Revenue: these Districts were then divided into four parts under four Savoo Patyagars by name Kotagoomacara, Karaneeca-jana, Hujegara, Malana & Karaheta boonlapah.

In the time of Vobana Naik Tiranoodo & Audoore Malapa constructed the Dodanacity Tank, a stone Pagoda. the Audoore Malapa Pagoda with one also a Garden near the Tasee or Inn; after Audooroo Malapa has departed from this Life, Vobana Naik again repaired the Pagoda Tank & Well at his own expence & erected his Tomb in his Garden.

A.D. 1674 Eng. Afterwards in the Cyclic Year Nunundae Soonagaunta Rungapa Naik son of this Vobana Naik was installed in the Kingdom after his father in the Pagoda of the Goddess Eddama, but his Army[*2] rebelled, they King & beheaded him at the gate of Chicka Rayanna or the Small Palace. Veeranna they had not received regularly their Pay from the King in the
A.D. 1675 Cyclic Nachasa on the 5th of Visaugar Month.

During these troubles Hera Jomarasa leaving his Son Chickanna Naik behind, fled from Chitteldroog to Hara Jana hully & resided at Gurcoopa for some time. At the same time they Son of Kauta Naik & Jongana were beheaded.

7 In the same Years on the 2d of Jyasta Nilcanaya & Trusana & Kar[illegible]

---

*Jagannaunum. The Funeral Fire (Tell. Pan.)

a My difference here appears with the Account abstracted at Chitteldroog in 1800 but which is explained by the next Page of this Principality Record or Register, thus Vobanna Naik being laid aside immediately who was the Son of Madapharee, not his brother, his son being killed by the murderous Boya after three Years of confusion the Younger Brother of Madapharee was installed & installed in 1675 & the ancient Line restored. See Page Account Page.

[illegible] Durmanna Chowrachroo, or Soldiers of his Army.

went to Belechodoo, whither they invited Shishtana Naick & upon getting his consent brought him to Chitteldroog where he was acknowledged in the Year Rauchasa on the 17th. of the Jyastig Month at the Pagoda of Seed Eswer.

A.D. 1675

A.D. 1676 In the Cycle Year Nala this King* invested the Village of Sagnacara of Nidigull for 20 Days & captured it. In the same Year the Harapunapully people having besieged the Fort of Honjee, this King went with a great body of Foot & defeating the Enemy they fled to their own Country. In this year he erected a Palace near the Gate of Carloo Bagilaby.

A.D. 1677 In the Cycle Year Pingala Shumshur Jawn besieged the Fort of Hurryhurr; this King being informed thereof by letters from Saroo Jawn who was in the Fort, he quickly marched with a great force of Foot & encamped near Bajateenagoodu*2; on the approach of night, the Rayah ordered his people to fix Lamps & Lights to the branches of the Trees, & to the horns*3 of their Cattle, he directed also the Musicians to play on their Instruments of Music at the usual time, leaving only a few Peons to keep up the fire & lights, that the Enemy might believe the Army still lay there; he marched at night with his whole Force & taking a circuit by the road of Kelleyalaa a Village west of Hurryhurr, he entered the place unobserved; they fought for some days & destroyed considerable numbers of the besiegers who then fled to their own Country. Upon this Victory the Hurryhurr Saroo Jawn made the following Presents to the Rayah.

Two Fine Horses. The Duty of the Tollaries. The Office of Naud Gaudoo with some other Allowances from the Hurryhurr District. The King then returned to Chitteldroog with his Army.

A.D. 1678 Some time after this in the Cycle Year Vilayeethee this King went with a considerable force towards Royadroog with intention to besiege the Fort but the Polligar of Royadroog called Bootaclelaa Bomaya came out in person & delivered the Keys of the place with his own hand to the King; who was so well pleased with his Submission that he brought him to Chitteldroog & granted him his daughter in marriage & celebrated the Festival there; he then sent his Son in law, his Daughter & their Retinue to Royadroog with great joy.

A.D. 1679 In the Cycle Year Sudaurdee this King signified to the Saracara Polligar that he was desirous to marry his Daughter, who devised a scheme to give him in Marriage a Virgin, one of his relations but not his own Daughter, which being made known to the King, he determined to fight them & assembled all his select Horses & Infantry & marched against the enemies; the Polligar of Saracara then granted his Daughter called Hanoomavva & celebrated the marriage with great Pomp.

A.D. 1680 In the Cycle Year Roudree he erected the Pagoda of Veera Naick upon the Hill; also another Pagoda to the God Horacara Davarapoora Rungadama & a Hee-moomada Hoogdigu upon the Hill.

A.D. 1686 In the Cycle Year Chaya in the Aswweeja Month this King died; he had no Sons; his Eldest Brother Madecary Naick was acknowledged in the same year in the Jarteca Month.

---

*1 Arasoo (Canara) King
Arasoo-Kannuru (Can.) Kingdom } These words are hence forward used in these Annals.
Arasoo-Munnee (Can.) Palace

*2 Balagoodu Hills near Hurryhurr

*3 Another Stratagem of this Kind exercised by Malla Naick of Hully is mentioned in the Hully Account.

In his Government the Dalavoya Moodanna being discontented with the Raja conspires with some of the Chief Ministers & other Officers & forcibly put him in prison upon the hill, & the Dalavayaye assumed the Management of Publick Affairs in the name of Rungapa: but some of the Relations Courtiers & Officers forming a Secret combination with Chinara Burmapa Naik they beheaded the Dalavaya Moodanna & acknowledged Chinara Burmapa Naiks Claim* for this Kingdom in the Cycle Year Roodla in the Aswooja Month.

A.D. 1689

In his Charitable Government he erected the following Matums, Pagodas, Tanks, Gates & Villages viz

1 To Combadaroya God at Bunigondanahully
2 To Hanoomantaroy God at Belechodoo
3 One Seed-Eswur Pagoda on the Droog with a Choultry to cover the Palanquin of the God
4 A Mroogasuramy matum on the Droog
5 A Mantepum near the Jaganautama Pagoda to perform there the annual Ceremony of Chatja
6 One Davaranauda Pagoda on the Droog
7 One Nalacontie Eswur do
8 One Jöpgauldavara do
9 One Chundrasagur do
10 One Chichat-Eswur do
11 One Vencatarama do with the Boga Muntapum
12 One Beem Eswur do on the bank of the Tank of Bremasagroodrum
13 One Vrochengupa do with the other Choultry, Images &c
14 One Pagoda of Pranaling Eswur on the Nagaradona
15 One Choultry on the Rajamundaladroog
16 One Choultry on the South Side
17 One Choultry near Nalecanya Seed-Eswur God
18 The Gate called Voorabadgaloo near Jaganautama Pagoda
19 The Gate called Kedumb Eswur-Baugaloo
20 The Gate called Hanoomana-Baugaloo
21 The Gate called Chickonna-Naick
22 The Choultry at the Pachad Tonavu
23 The Inclosure of the Tanks-Baugaly Gate

Tanks

1 A Tank near Antagatta named Vrochavanaugatecara
2 The Tank of Vrochavana hully in the Mayaconda District
3 Two Tanks at Baramasagur
4 The Tank of Bazamasamoodrum of the Jagaloo District
5 The Tank of Pitrahully called Kalejema Chdacara
6 The Tank of Kasarahally called Madacarya Naik-Cara was repaired by him
7 The Tank of the Kastoory-Rungapa-Naick was repaired by him

* The relation in which Burmaha Naik stood to the Family does not appear.

8 The Tank of Pegmasamoodrum
9 The Tank of Augreee
10 The Tank of Chempana-Naiks-Cotta
11 The Tank of Madecary-Naiks-Cotta
12 The Tank of Hanahalli of the Godabanahalli District
13 The Tank of Ishahadaloo Village
14 The Tank of Rayluvanahully near Boroobanamaradee
15 The Tank on the Droog called Rungayanecara

Hondums on the Droog

1 Seedana Hondum
2 Sunka Hondum
3 Hoochungama Hondum

Gardens

1 A Garden on the Droog
2 The Garden below the Droog called Soongaralata

Gardens at the Fortresses

3 The Garden of Sedavanadroog
4 The Garden of Raswanadroog
5 The Garden of Anfoor
6 The Garden of Hulagutta
7 The Garden of Sidleyanatota

Palaces

1 The Chicka-Aramanah or Little Palace
2 The Chaumeea-Aramanah
3 The Benamuroora-Aramanah
4 The Dodda Aramanah (or Great Palace) was also repaired
5 A Great Public Choultry (Dodda Kazzar Chauree)
6 A Great Treasury House (Dodda Sookha-Khannee)
7 The Large Choultry called Comarasawady

The Tanks, Wells, & Mutums constructed by the Principal Sewants of this King

1 The Hanoomuntia Pagoda & Eswara Pagoda at Chauwa } Lingapa
gradually with a Tank soon erected by
2 The Eswara Pagoda with a Garden & Well
3 A Stone Lamp & Pillar in front of Malooraum Eswar Kyda } Dulavoya Krishnia
4 The Village Chickanahully with the Hanoomuntoo Pagoda
& Eswar Pagoda by
5 Causeveeur Eswar Pagoda on the Droog } By Wootanoor Malapa
6 Nuggama Bauvee or Well without the Town
7 Malapa Bauvee of Chittledroog
8 Sadya Muntapum (or Place of Supplication)

9 One Garden
10 Kipparoodroodoo Tomb & Chitty with one Pagoda
11 Gungadaver Pagoda in the Pagoda of Hauloor Ram Eswer near Davanhooram

} & Seedasha

A Man named Narsapa on going to Benares with his family erected these

12 A Choultry in the Name of Bramdapa Naik to the God Causeveswa Eswer
After he returned to Chittledroog he also erected the
13 Pagoda named Toong Eswer Davastanum on the Droog
14 He also planted two fine Gardens on the outside of Chittledroog

} Narsapa

15 A Matum & Cutta was built by
16 A Pagoda of Vencataramanaa with a Well & Garden was made by

} Satarana & Chicka Narasia Timoopatagar

17 One Well near the Thinnecagonda Gate
18 One do near the Garden of Nadadhully Village
19 One Biswavara Pagoda in the Lower Fort

} By Timmapa the Bo. dsa or Treasurer

20 One Rungadamoo Pagoda in Pandra hully
21 One Nilagalia Pagoda in Manchecara
22 The Nagadama Pagoda at Hauloogata

} By Pandra hully Dausapa

23 The Hugo Kapranka Pagoda at Calahoonesa and
24 One Tank

} By Calahoonesa Davana

25 Baramana Naik & Droog &
26 Ryngasahully Village
27 The Vidalem at Hobagondee
28 The Eswer Pagoda

} By Sederaumia Timoopatagar

} By Baugoor Paredasa.*

The Children of Baramapa Naik*

By his First Wife Dovasedava, he had 2 Sons named Dodas Thanpana & Dodalhan Raapia: By his Second Wife Dodagaudava he had a Daughter named Dodava. By his Third Wife Chochava he had 4 Sons by name Baryamana, Compachuppachikina, Seedalingapa, & Chitragnasti; Three daughters Chamava, Dadda, & Thimpamayna; By his fourth Wife Ryyyava by had a Daughter named Cantaca; By his fifth Wife Nenapedava, he had five Sons by name Hardeeva, Nijk & Chickayavank; By his Sixth Wife Bramanabungarava he had two Sons by name Dondalinghna & Thimpana; By his Seventh Wife Chickaveeva he had one Son named Bayapa Naik; By his Eighth Wife Aidegama Jeerava he had a Son named Lingana, & a Daughter Chaumava, who was by this King granted to the Thinegonda Rayloo in Marriage; By his Ninth Wife Halagadda he had a Son named Dodas Baramana; By his tenth Wife Dodat Timmava he had a Son called Doda Cantana; By his Eleventh Wife Parasedava by her named Chicka Cantana; By his twelfth Wife Hundoongor Jeerava he had a Son named Chicka Lingana; By his Thirteenth Wife Doda Chanaverava he had a Son named Chicka Baramana; By his fourteenth Chicka Chanaverava he

---

* This List is curious in shewing how they connected themselves by Marriage with all the neighbouring Polligas even the Imperial House: Nagoondy were not dishonored by the Alliance with the Pedder who as in the Name of Tiruttarar were not to be reputed with impurity.

a Son named Chicka Baramana; By his fifteenth Chicka Boochava he had a Son named Parasooramapoo; By his Sixteenth Wife, Dodachristaiva he had a Son named Woda Cautanao; By his seventeenth Wife Chickacaraiva he had a Son named Chicka Cindanao; By his eighteenth Boraiva he had a Son named Baramana. By his nineteenth Wife Chicka Basaiva he had a Son named Caraicautiah; By his twentyth, Wife Hapaiva he had a Son named Moogendinganao; By his twenty first Wife Chickalingaiva he had a Daughter Dodasatiba; he granted this Virgin to Vaseneer my Comedrao in Marriage; By his twenty second Wife Bootaringaiva he had a Daughter Cautaca; the King granted this Virgin to the Ratnageery Rajah in Marriage. By his twenty third Wife Chickalingaiva he had a Daughter called Chempaca. whom he granted to Terresmulla Bommian Naick in Marriage; By his twenty fourth Wife Bomaiva he had a Daughter Cariaiva who was married to Hiaranoor Hiaroo = ida Naick; By his twenty fifth Wife Cannata Sedaiah he had a Son Campa = na. By his twenty sixth Wife Singaiva he had a Son Linganao. By his twenty seventh Wife Hauidaiva he had a Son & Daughter by name Bada Lingaya & Moodaiva; the latter was married to Malapa Naick Polligar of Hutty; By his twenty eighth Wife Boochaiva he had a Son Chempanna; By his twenty Ninth Wife Chenaiva he had a Son Singaiva; By his thirtieth Wife Boraiva he had a Son Cautana. By his thirty first Wife Mauidaiva he had a Daughter Cautaca, the King granted him to the Polligar of Hanageery named Hackapa Naick in Marriage; By his thirty second Peerdaiva he had a Son Champanao; By his thirty third Wife Jo = gaica he had a Son Chempanana. —

In the Cycle Year Plava on the Jyastha Month the King Baramapa

A.D. 1721 Naick departed this life. —

10 In the same Year on the 13th. of that month Mategaree Naick one of the Sons of the deceased King succeeded to the Kingdom by the consent of the Ancient Relations & Officers of the State*.

In this year he erected the following Forts. —

1 Nalalabunda Fort. 2 Tomanahully. 3 Ummyoocoondy Fort.

A.D. 1722 In the Cycle Year Tobacrood the Polligar of Hireerungapatam sent him the following Presents viz:

A fine Horse. A Jigie Sword & A Remarkable Elephant, named Raya Gopaul.

The Son of Daraga Coli Cawn, Soobadar of Sera presented him with the Villages Baugpor & Hodegara.

In this Year the King having sent for Vbaca, the Daughter of the Ac = nagondy Raja & for Vengcatatiachaldiva, the Daughter of the Canacagery Polli = gar, married them both himself. —

A.D. 1723 In the Year Tobacrood, the Subadar of Sera presented him with the Village Anjanapoor.

A.D. 1725 In the Cycle Year Vaswavapsoo, Saurcawn, Seedojee & the Malawand people having with a considerable force invested Anjanapoor took it. —

In

* Halla Pyka davarao more literally signifies the Ancient Relations & Servants of the Family

A.D. 1720 In the Cyde Year Parabava, when Nundegawee was besieged by the same enemies he attacked them vigorously & destroyed their Army. In the same Year he invaded Vinoorcull & Canoor of the Ratnagiery Seema & took them.

In the Year Saudarana, he took possession of Vadoo & Baunaravee.

A.D. 730

A.D. 1733 In the Cyde Year Ragnaudecha in the Aushada Month, he marched to the Goodi-dotta Country with his Army & took Choramanoor & Bendara. In the Year Nu-nundaa he took Hanada fort, Seedapoor, Kaugasamoodra, Davasamoodra,

A.D. 1734

A.D. 1735 Bayacatagooda & Engadaroyagooda by assault. In the Cyde Year Rauchasa, he besieged Jodigotta & received it on treaty.

A.D. 1736 In the Year Valavinde Aushada Month where Seedgee & the Hava-noor people besieged Kolalegrae, this King came from Chittledroog with a great multi-tude & conquered them in battle.

A.D. 1738 In the Cyde Year Calayookee, the Harapanahully & Malanaud peo-

A.D. 1739 ple took Kadada, Chandravelly & Kotuli. In the Year Seedardee this King retook them in a very short time. In the same Year the Harapanahully & Malanaud

A.D. 1740 people captured Hootegura & Haravangee. In the Cyde Year Roudree in the Baudrapada Month an auxiliary force from Talakaud having joined the Army of the King he again invested the Fort of Tuntabenoor. The people of Malanaud sent 6000 Horse & 18000 Foot under Rohalee Singapa against the Army before Tuntabenoor Rohalee Singapa on his arrival encamped near Hoolekaira, which when Hiderayee Naick heard of having some Horse & Foot near Tuntabenoor, he marched with 1000 Horse & 6000 Foot & attacked the Enemy & after a bloody action he de-stroyed the greatest part of them. Rohalee Singapa their General was killed by a shot & when his death his followers fled. One of the Enemy's Elephants named Heddabee & Canon fell into the hands of Hiderayee & his people.

A.D. 1743 In the Cyde Year Roodrodgary, this King invaded with his army the Ter-ritory of Harapanahully & took the Villages of Balahadoorgo, while he was there in the Phalgoon Month of this Year having notice that the people of Malanaud had surprized Ratnageerydroog he instantly returned with a strong party by Chittledroog to Ra-tnageery & laid siege to the Fort. The Malanaud, Nunegondee & Roydroog People & the auxiliaries of Semusakeer Naick Poligar of Harapanahully having collected about 8000 Horse & 20000 Foot marched to Ratnagiery & encamped near Wadagary & made a furious attack on the besiegers when many were destroyed; the Ha-rapanahully People finding a favorable opportunity attacked the Fort & entered the Place[*2] in this desperate action Mirgadharay Naick was wounded in the right shoulder & arm obliged to retire to his Tent to have his wounds dressed he then mounted his Elephant & collected his scattered Troops marched once more to attack the Enemy with fury & pressed the Droog more vigorously than before; towards Midnight the Harapanahully people having brought the Chiefs of the Malanaud Army with their followers out of Ratna-gerydroog they joined their force & the Chittledroog people got possession of the Droog in which they found seven Guns that the Enemy left behind them.

Nex[illegible]

*1 The Droogee better known by the Title of Hyndoo Row father of the famous Moorare Row.

*2 It is doubtful from the reading whether they entered the Place peaceably or entered it by stratagem.

Next morning the Allies having drawn out their united force opposite to the Army of Madecary Naik, a furious engagement ensued in which the two Leaders Madecarey Naik & Timmasagar Naik met on their Elephants & maintained a fierce combat for some time in which Timmasagar Naik is described to have used the Hurrol, the Sunnoon & Sword.

A.D. 1744 In the year Sagbtachee Madecarey Naik marched against the Royadroog people & took the following places & Fortresses of Royadroog viz.

Malchandahully which he named Chisanshapoor	Hillayanoor or Burkepoor
Bommatapar which he named Bairavadroog	Mungapodoo or Mahadevapoor
Colapidoon named Vedyadroog	Chickmoodoo or Ranacapoor
Timmoodoor or Vijayimadroog	Talacara or Jacaverapoor

A.D. 1748. In the year Chekara Madecarey Naik laid siege to Onda cara & maintained there a destructive war for 3 or 4 Months; at last he ordered his people to withdraw the siege which they speedily performed & having taken it he named it Chisan Cshoor he also took Goddahully, & called it Mroolijanya-poor.

In the year the Malavand people, Timmasakur Naik of Kirpapramadevy, Chor Timmanoor & the Royadroog people having united their forces invaded the Chittledroog country with a numerous Army & took the following Places & Forts.

Hariada Chor Honoor Chor Holacor &c Murdawa

A.D. 1748 In the Month of Kirrgasseram Madecarey Naik went to meet Seedojee Row on secret affairs for his return encamped at Hungsee for some time: there he was informed that the Confederates had besieged Mayyaconda & hastened thither by way of Nerroocady, he attacked the besiegers & was slain* in this action upon his Elephant on the 13th of Paulgoonum Month; on the fall of the King his Army returned to Chittledroog, 2 Guns, 4 Elephants & the Sword & Armour of Timmanna Naik fell into the hands of the Enemies on this occasion.

The following Countries were ruled by Madekarey Naik at the end of his life viz

Bemmasamoodrum	Hoyacarladavarapoor	Jagalor
Jetradahully	Rungasamoodrum	Barmasamoodrum
Jodabanahall	Veedavanadroog	Dodairey
Jaunooculll	Mayyaconda	Tulluck
Davapoora	Burkmanaikdroog	Hully
Hosadroog	Madecareenaikdroog	Yelbindavaracotaseema
Baugoor	Lokecara	Castoory Rungapa Naik Cotta
Rattimagery	Codaganoor	Dharmapoor
Holalecara	Ajeney	Vanoculll
Hereypoor	Bilchodoo	Hanoor
Barmagery	Kanococpa	Balegara &
Caulada	Barmasagar	Talenecara

&c.

*For an Account of this Action see Mayyaconda page 57.

The names of the Villages of Roydroog that were ruled by him

Sivasankarapoor	Yasaveerapoor	Wodoona
Gourepoor	Param-Eswaradroog	Damohully
Seedayadroog-Hobaly	Mootacalmoorroo	Ayanmungalum
Bidawanadroog	Gowzasamoodrum	Rungabandully
Ranganedroog	Choramoor	Cobbooranoor
Insnapoor	Davasamoodrum	Choocanpoor &
Mahandavanepoor	Seeracola	Hanyaculloo
Ramoorapoor	Yognaumah-Eswaradroog	

This King erected in his reign the following useful Public Works viz

A Pagoda to Calama Goddess	One Stone Lamp Pillar
to Beem-Eswar God	Two Ladies
to Talased-Eshwer	One Stone Mantum
to Nugnoot-Eswara God	One Tank near Renagahalla of Gautamahallah

A.D. 1748 11. Afterward in the Cycle Year Eesawa his Son Eastoory Rungapa Naik succeeded in this Kingdom. He presented a Lac of Pagodas to Noorgaurer Row & the Ameer Sobadar named Heddayet Mooden Khan who attended him with a strong Army to Hayaconda where he conquered his Enemy in Battle in the Cycle Year Isoca in the Chitra Month.

A.D. 1749 Noorgaurer Row after procuring him this Victory, came to Chitteldroog having taken his permission returned to his own Country in Safety.

In the Maurya Seera Month of the same Year the King marched with his Army into the Huneegondy Country took the Town of Conjaleer quickly returned home; in another Excursion he took possession of Tayloonoor & 5 Villages from the Huneegondy People.

This King visited the Seeza Sibadar who presented him with the duty of Hauury & Davidegood of the Sira District; Halagota & 3 other Villages as a Gift in the Cycle Year Ramadogta.

A.D. 1750

A.D. 1754 Afterward in the Cycle Year Rhajapathy he marched with a great Army against the Boodekaul Kinga, & besieged that Fort for 2 Months when he took it named it again Jayagaunagur.

In this Year Honoor & Hadada were taken by him in action. Also in the same Year he assumed the following Titles in his orders & Letters

Sreemunu-Mapa-Naik-Auchaarya-Kaumagalee-Nadecary-Sree-Raja-Eastoory-Rungapa-Naik; which signifies in the Canara language the Fortunate, the Glorious King Eastoory-Rungapa-Naik Son of Kumma-gatee-Nadecaree-Naik the most Excellent Lord over all other Naiks.

A.D. 1753 In the Sreemookha Year the Plundering Horse of Kinas Army took the Fort of Nuneyee but restored it again to the Chitteldroog People on agreement for a Sum of Money.

A.D. 1754 In the Cycle Year Bawa this King departed this life.

In his Government he erected the following Buildings in the Droog viz

Two

Two Tanajems (or Circular Granaries) near Lud-Sawer Pagoda on the Murabunda;
& near the Veenaceyeh Tope, a Storehouse for Tamarind.
He also, Sattled down the Hallbeated Comparachavady, near the Nuramana or Palace
erects a new Palace & adorned it with curious Paintings *1
& Jarademana or place of Exercise for the Jattes *2

As the late King had no Sons, a Son of Burmapa's Nauk named Madecara Nauk was acknowledged for this Kingdom, in the Cyple Year Jeare Bauva on the Aushada Month.

A.D. 1762 In the Cyple Year Chitrabaunoo on the 1st of Kaurtica Month Hyder Alley Cawn Bhowdar of Seringapatam advanced into the Chitteldroog Country with a numerous Army & took the following Fortresses viz.

Barmapoor	Tulluck	Burmanaikdroog
Parasooramapoor	Bourasamoodrum	Holacara
Vanoocilloo	Hurly	Ramageery
Chanoor	Heeregoor	Rungavadradroog &
Dodauree	Hosadroog	Bhugoor
	Jaunoodelloo	

After this Madecara Nauk sent Lechmun Row as his Vakeel & Caymauye & Ongoye Head Messengers to Dindigul Vencatapa one of the Principal Officers of Hyder who brought him in his presence & by his means obtained peace from Hyder on paying two thousand Pagodas as a Nuzzur to Hyder Alley Cawn who thereupon delivered up to Madecara Nauk all the Fortresses that had been lately captured by him.

In the Month of Maurgasseram, the King paid a visit to Hyder near Hoolecara & at his request, Marched with his Army in advance of the Army of Hyder into the Malanaug Country where he took the following Fortresses belonging to that Country at the first Assault viz.

Videgara	Tuntabenoor	Sevamagee
Hoolecara	Holahonoor &	

thence he advanced to Beedenoor along with Hyder & fought a fierce action with the Enemy, at last his people assaulted the Fort & took it for Hyder. Upon this Success in the Month of Poosha Hyder Alley presented the following Fortresses belonging to the Beldenoor Province, with some other valuable Presents to Madecara Nauk as an honorable reward for his distinguished Valour & Fortitude viz

Tuntabenoor — Videgara Seema & Maravadee

1 An Elephant	4 A Breastknot of Polished Diamonds of inestimable price
2 A Horse	5 A Pair of Pendants of invaluable Pearls
3 A Jewel with Gold	6 A Pendant of Emeralds of great Value with Magnificent Dresses &c.

*1 The Painted Apartments in this Mahall still remains
*2 The Jattes & their Exercises are noticed in a Particular Paper

thence the King returned to Chitteldroog with his followers.

A.D. 1763 In the year Siwabanda on the 2d. of Vishada Month the King marched with his best troops & paid a visit to Hyder Ally, whom he accompanied to Bankapoor attacked that Fort & took it for Hyder. — In the Bandrapada Month near Harrahurra, Hyder presented Madecaree Nayk with one Elephant Two Horses & Six Strings of Pearls with some Splendid dresses, & also the countries of Holalcra & Malpura; thence he returned to his own country.

In this Year he repaired the old walls of the Fort from Rangiah
A.D. 1764 gate to Hoochenga Hondum. In the Year Tarana when the King went to encounter with Hyder near Ratakully. Hyder & Madavaroydodoo the Son of Nana fought a desperate battle wherein Madecaree Nayk was victorious. *2

A.D. 1766 In the Cyde Year Roya Hyder having taken the Fort of Maudakully gave it to Madecaree Nayk. in the Vishada Month, Gooladahall & Soomdegarad were taken by this King.

A.D. 1769 In the Year Vecroody of the 10th. of Poosha the King accompanied Madarow to Shreerangapatam, & received several presents from him; he then returned to Chitteldroog; Soon after in the Cyde Year Havalumbee on the 5th. of Jyasta
A.D. 1777 Month Hyder arrived with a great Army at Chitteldroog & besieged the Fort to the Nivsweeka Month, but after every effort in his power not being able to reduce the place he raised the Siege & marched towards Bazaradad on account of some urgent affairs which being settled he returned in the Cyde Year Veelumbee in the
A.D. 1778 Bandrapada Month to Chitteldroog & with his whole Army (now increased by the forces of the Royadroog & the Harponelly people & some of the disaffected Naiks of Chitteldroog) quickly invested the Place more closely than before.

During the Siege some Mussulman Officers in the Service of Madecaree Nayk held a secret correspondence with Hyder; during the celebration of the great Festival of the Muhadelmans of Hassein & Hoosein taking advantage of the procession going out of the Fort with the Pageants as customary to the Square tank without the Place they went to Hyders Camp & remained there two days in this time they made an agreement with Hyder to betray Madecaree Nayk & confirmed it by an Oath in the name of Hassein & Hoosein; engaging by all ways to prevail on Madecaree Nayk to come out of the Fort into his presence, this taking leave of Hyder they returned secretly to the Town, on the next day the 4 Jamadars Kootoobad Jawn Shah Mahomed Jawn, Jamaw Jawn & Syed Aushaff went to Madecaree Nayk & represented that they would effect a pacification with Hyder by their influence with little trouble to him, confirming this by Oath upon their Swords they induced him to rely upon their fidelity & conducted him to the Camp of Hyder & into his presence who immediately sent him to a Tent appointed for him & placed a guard of 2000 trusty Men over him.

Hyder instantly sent the Public Seal of Madecaree Nayk by Shaik Ay-
dar

---

*1 The Original word is Erada-Ballaya signifying his "Elect" or "Choice troops" chosen for the occasion.

*2 In another Account it is said that he relieved him at Ratakully & Massoor when straitened by the Marattas & that he accompanied Hyder to the Siege of Gooty & took the strong Fort of Madakseerd for him.

aa'z Chopodar, Subbo Mahomed & Coomandant Sardar upon with 1000 or Infantry along with them, with orders to take possession of Chittledroog & place the Family of the King under confinement; they Entered the Place & remained at the Pagoda of Voochenganaga, whence they Sent the Public Seal to Parasooramapa & their Harcarras with a demand of the delivery of Chittledroog with all the Effects of the King; thereupon Parasooramapa ordered the Guards of the Gate of Gaura-Dougallee to deliver up the Droog to them which they directly complied with.

After this Hyder carried Mudecaree Naik with his family & Children, to Seerangapatam & appointed Shaik Ayaaz as Head Manager of this Province

Madecaree Naik erected a new Palace near that of Timmas Naiks on the Eyle Jean Swabanog; he also repaired the Rampart of Ramavaracottah with the date in the Saravapetoo Years. In the village of Caraverty he erected a Pagoda of Eswur upon a Stone, also another Pagodae to the Soobrdmana, behind Timmanaiks Auramana, he also built Bagsawandroog & upon Tippavadoo he constructed a cross fortification behind the Cholagottah he built the Tank of Seedagoor; he repaired the Bank of Hoolbor with Stone, built another Tank at Cherlingadahully & a Battery & repaired the Walls of the Vonacagonda Bangalee or Gate.

The Grand Sons of Parmapa Naik called Cauta Naik and Madecaree Naik are Still living in the Sullecotta Country. — at Mootacal Mooroo there is also one Boramapa Naik of this family Still living.

Chitteldroog

aaz Chopodar, Subco Hutgmud & Coomandant Surdar sum with 10000 Infantry along with him, with orders to take possession of Chittledroog & place the Family of the King under confinement; they Entered the Place & remained at the Pagoda of Cockenganaa, whence they Sent the Public Seal to Parasooramapa & the Kurcarras with a demand of the delivery of Chittledroog with all the Effects of the King: thereupon Parasooramappa ordered the Guards of the Gate of Gurra Kunjeeer, deliver up the Droog to them which they directly complied with.

After this Hyder Carried Mudecaree Naik with his family & Children to Seerangapatam & appointed Shaik Ayaaz as Head Manager of this Province.

Mudecaree Naik erected a new Palace near that of Timmaa Naiks Son Lingapa Naik, he also repaired the Rampart of Ramaaracotta with the Stone in the Saracapetoo Gate in the village of Chranoor he erected a Pagoda of Chiver upon a Stone, also another Pagoda to the Soordmaan behind Timmaa Naiks Saraamma, & also built Bazar enroot, & upon Tipteara Soor he constructed a cross Fortification behind the Cholaasetta, he built the Fort of Madapoor; he repaired the Fort of Holoor of the Stone, built another Fort at Chelingadahully & a Battery & repaired the Wall of the Conacagonda Bungalee or Gate.

The former Sons of Timmaa Naik called Cantee Naik & Mudecaree Naik are still living in the Gullicotta Country. At Ho Chana Nagara there is also one Bikamapa Naik of this Family still living.

Chillicothe Library

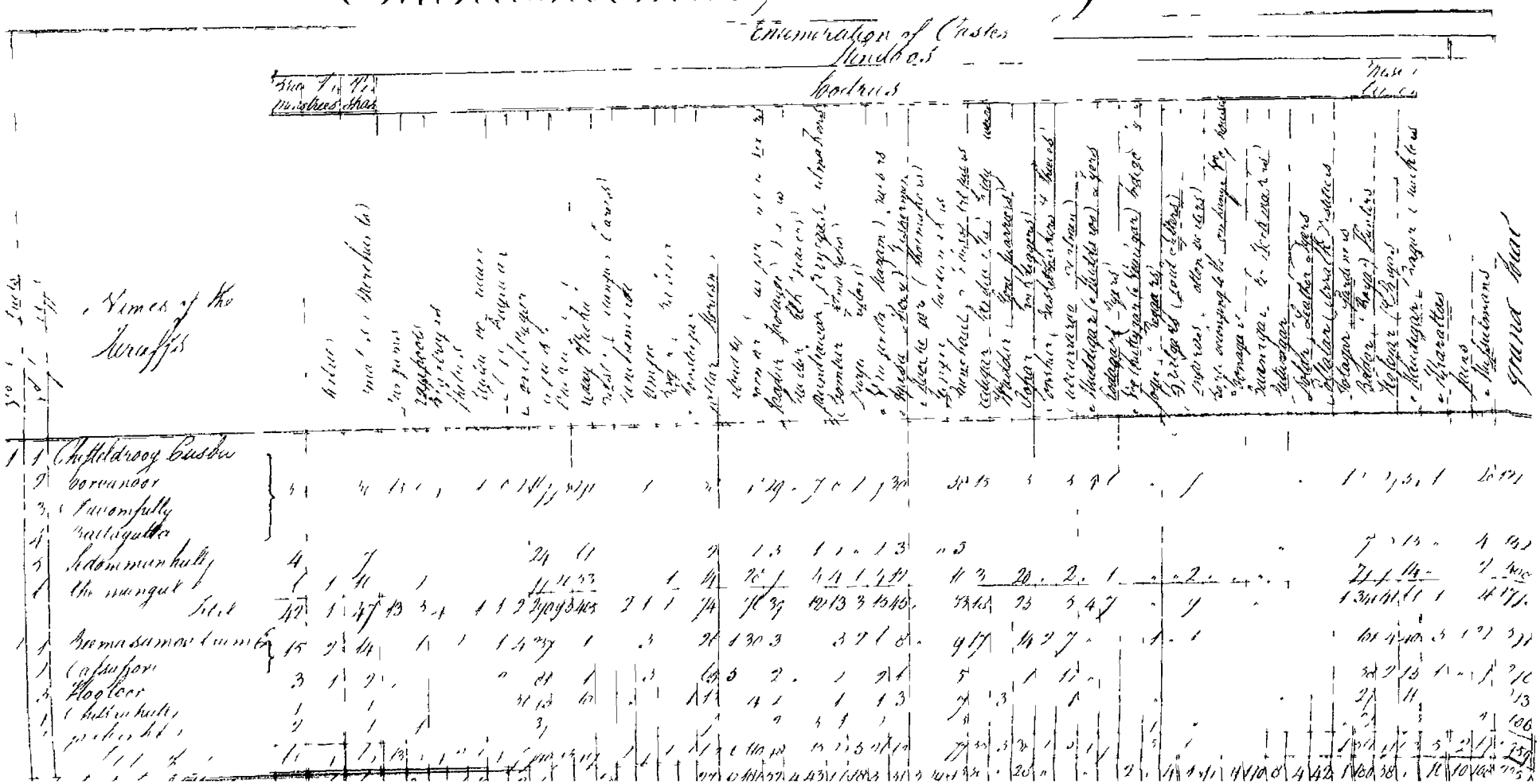
Chanashoomar of the Chittledroog Division Mysore

Arranged into 11 Circles and including Bermasumoodrum

From the Reports of the Amildars and Serishtadars of the Taluks for the year Fedardee or A.D. 1799–1800

Nos. of Taluks	Nos. of Circles	Names of the Taluks	Villages: Hobly	Pergunnah	Inhabited	Deserted	Total	Towns	Hamlets	Granaries	Wells	Cultivated	Fallow	Total	Forts or Hills	Temples	Agraharums	Mohtarfas	Sirkargars	Looms	Gaunders (Land Owners)	Mans	Ploughs	Sundries	Grain: Towarees	Ellu	Bean Kadelai	Total	Cultivators	Persons other than Cultivators	Bullocks	Cows	Sheep & Goats
1	1	Chittledroog Cusbah	3	1	6	1	7																										
	2	Toorvarloor	3	13	6	18	1	19	2	12	209	16	261	29	2	52	..		27	51	1	7	92½	38	96½	..	368	132½	700	282	307	1	1
	3	Davompully	3	1	2	3	..	3																									
	4	Ballagutta	3	13	5	15	3	18																									
	5	Seloonmanhully	3	5	6	13	..	13	2	1	45	4	37	..	..	5	..		5	3	1	1	13½	11	17½	..	16	11½	90	35	17	2	1
	6	Uhemmengud	3	1	13	14	5	22	3	3	57	9	43	16	..	12	..		12	24	4	4	26½	..	38½	..	50	43½	205	117	86	2	1
		Total		30	34	74	10	84	7	16	361	12	341	49	2	69	..		44	78	7	12	132½	49	149½	..	434	191½	995	374	405	5	3
2	1	Beemsumoodrum Cusbah	3	13	2	8	7	15																									
	2	Cossapore	3	18	..	17	1	18	..	3	21	26	..	25	..	65	3		4	26	..	..	22½	15	93	17	57½	165½	241	139	211	2	1
	3	Hooloor	3	10	2	12	..	12	..	3	10	19	..	11	..	70	..		5	4	..	..	20½	9	21	3	31½	33½	155	25	93	2	1
	4	Chittrahully	3	23	2	20	5	25	..	1	1	15	..	10	..	34	3		2	4	..	..	12½	23	21	..	23½	75½	153	25	35	2	1
	5	Godbunhalul	3	10	2	10	2	12	..	1	7	3	..	10	..	11	..		3	2	..	..	5½	..	..	..	10½	10½	54	38	14	2	1
		Total of the Taluk	3	94	42	141	25	166	7	24	344	17	341	116	2	166	6		68	114	7	13	42½	96	161½	20	166½	329½	166	60	75½	13	7
		In the Town of Chittledroog exclusive of the former	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	100	7	1	1	30	..		26½	13	1	..	..	2	..	194½	..	194½	..	62½	4	2	1
		Total in the Taluk & Town of Chittledroog	3	95	42	142	25	167	7	24	346	20	441	123	3	230	6		33½	127	13	13	42½	98	161½	196½	166½	524½	166	122½	79½	15	8

Chamashooman y Chilladoorg continued



Explanatory Notes to the Chanashoomar

a In the Seedardee Year or 1800 these 4 Taraffs formed but one whence the Chanashoomar includes the Amount of the whole.

b In the Seedarda Year these two Taraffs being included in one the Amount of their Assessments is inserted in one Article

c In the Seedardee Year Sedompilly with 1 Pakka Villages was inserted as a Taraff, but in the Rendred Year in addition of Ysely & 2 Pakka Villages were attached to it from the Wheemungul Taraff thus Chanashoomar gives its Amount for the former State.

d In the Seedardee Year Wheemungul has 4 Ysely 12 Pakka Villages more which are now annexed to Sedompilly; the Chanashoomar agrees with its former State.

№ 3 The Chanashoomar exceeds the Dahazada in the Beemasamoodrum District by 1 Tank
14 Coontas
31 Pagodas
7 Corts
5 Agraharams

Jahazada of the Chilleldroog (Cusba) District

June 7th 1801

No. of Jaroos	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Houses	Shops	Pagodas	Mosques	Tanks	Wells	Ploughs	Bullocks	Cows	Sheep	Asses	Horses	Remarks
			Villages												
1		Jaroos Chilleldroog Cusba Callagotta													
	1	Cusba Callagotta	1	1	1	1	2	3		7	16	30	2	1	1	On the Hill
	2	Cholagutta	1			1	1			3						
	3	Pillchara hully	1		1	1		1		2						
	4	Mallapore	1		1	1	1	2		13			1			
	5	Hoodahully	1		1	1		3		19			1			
	6	Coorma Hully	1		1	1	2	1			1					
	7	Jagathully	1		1	1		1								
	8	Yenoor	1		1	1		1		18			1			
	9	Hadechayphore	1		1	1		6		4			1			
		Total	9	1	8	9	5	17		56	17	30	5	1		
2		Jaroos Yeeranore														
	1	Cusba Yeeranore	1		1	1	2	18		12		2	2			
	2	Colagutta		1	1	1										
	3	Cadabancotta		1	1	1										
	4	Bungarahanahully		1	1	1										
	5	Nandianhully		1		1										
	6	Cheekanarahully	1		1	1	9			16		1	1			
	7	Chuppankera		1	1	1										
	8	Chickapanhully	1		1	1	5			8						
	9	Handlucharhully	1		1	1	2			14		1	1			
	10	Gopaldrangawanhully	1		1	1	6			18		2		1		
	11	Silahalee		1	1	1										
	12	Rayanunhully	1		1	1	2			4		1	1			
	13	Timmulgul	1		1	1	1			3						
	14	Hoonsadotta	1		1	1	8			7			1	1		
	15	Bugunoohand	1		1	1	2			2						
	16	Chickagalloor	1		1	1	3			1		1				
	17	Cunhalee	1		1	1	9			1			1			
	18	Bommanahully	1		1	1	3			11		1	1			
	19	Seeranhally	1		1	1	2			9			1			The Jaroogutta
		Total	13	6	18	19	43			109	9	9	11	2		
3		Jaroos Davenpelly														
	1	Cusba Davenpelly	1		1	1	1	49		31	2	4	1			
	2	Bommanhally		1	1		1									
	3	Calagunhully		1	1		1									
		Total	1	2	3		3	1	49		31	2	4		1	
4		Jaroos Ballagutta														
	1	Cusba Ballagutta	1		1	1	22			6	2		1			
	2	Hoyacal	1	1		1	13			15	1		1			
		Carried forward	2	1	1	1	35			21	3		2			

No. of Taroofs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Ayaly	Gabilly	Inhabited	Ruinous	Total	Tanks	Topes	Rivers	Channels	Cattle	Wells	Pagodas	Houses	Huts	Mill Stones	Remarks
		Brought forward	2	-	2	-	2	-	35	-	-	21	-	3	-	2	-	-	
	3	Boogoobiangavanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	
	4	Veranadakaraphore	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	5	Punnegyal	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	9	-	1	-	1	1	-	Mundewalle Droog
	6	Mowchoogoodda	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	7	Jonnagoohully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	8	Koochavanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	
	9	Coyradahully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10	Ramagoodehully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	11	Balandohully	1	-	1	-	1	-	9	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	12	Govanhaul	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	13	Lucha madura	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	14	Hurrasnadura	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	15	Sampallangik cotta	1	-	1	-	1	1	11	-	-	9	-	1	3½	1	-	-	
	16	Ramgavanhully	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	17	Canchavanhully	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	18	Ragalobanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	* The Jennegahulla
		Total	13	5	15	3	18	3	76	-	1	65	-	8	3½	12½	1	-	
5		Taroff Sedomanhully																	
	1	Cusba Sedomanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	14	-	1	3	3	4	-	3	-	-	
	2	Boswanhully	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3	Cadagura	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4	Bellecdagul	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5	Dunnagurra	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	6		-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	7		-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	8	Jngalladhaul	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	9	Chuckadodmpully	1	-	1	-	1	1	13	-	1	5	1	1	1	1	-	-	
	10	Salhonsa	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	11	Timmapuan Coppa	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	12	Coonchaganahaul	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	13	Palavanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	
		Total	5	8	13	-	13	1	44	-	2	31	4	5	1	7	-	-	
6		Taroff Sheemungul																	
	1	Cusba Sheemungul	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	6	-	1	-	3	5	24	1	-	* of 32 Cottaus
	2	Tabgavalla	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	3	Ballagaconta	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4	Ballaudavarapore	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5	Burrumpore	1	-	1	-	1	-	14	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	
	6	Cottepore	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	7	Jehmapore	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	8	Chickamullapore	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	9	Rungapore	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10	Jodamullapore	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	11	Venkatapore	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	12	Muyadupully	1	-	1	-	1	-	19	-	-	7	1	1	-	1	-	-	
	13	Hakinoorhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	14	Dadeakaroorukcotta	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	
	15	Dondeeganhully	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	16	Hamandonga	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	17	Rangavenhully	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	18	Ramayoguhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	19	Soondakada	1	-	1	-	1	-	12	-	-	11	1	1	-	1	-	-	
	20	Pollogara	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	21	Gazanakara	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	12	-	1	-	2	-	-	
	22	Rangapore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total	9	13	19	5	27	3	57	-	3	43	9	12	9	43	-	-	Jaghires of which than Sedo

No. of Jan.	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Ayacut	Dry	Inhabited	Ruins	Total	Tanks	Coorlais	Aicuts	Channels	Sluices	Wells	Pagodas	Choultries	Forts	Hillocks	Sepulchres	Remarks
	1	District Beemasamoodrum																	
1		Zarooff Beemasamoodrum																	
	1	Cusba Beemasamoodrum	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	1	..	..	A Large Tank
	2	Passwankota	..	1	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	1	..	..	
	3	Gontanore	1	..	1	.	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	6	..	1	..	..	
	4	Soorvabiloo	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	
	5	Madeskarapore	..	1	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6	Mallaley	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	7	Nellegotta	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	8	Bommanoochully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	9	Sadavanoochully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
	10	Naganoochully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	11	Polla	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	Nurrajogechully	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13	Badaddumaschully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	14	Ballocutta	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15	Pindadhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	13	2	8	7	15	5	..	..	..	..	7	17	15	7	..	..	
2		Zarooff Casapore																	
	1	Cusba Casapore	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	
	2	Kellicapot	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	
	3	Kattehully	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	
	4	Kojanully	1	..	1	.	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	
	5	Chickagontanore	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	6	Cottagavally	1	..	1	.	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	
	7	Codalugoodlee	1	..	1	.	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	
	8	Sadaally	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
	9	Ponnachitta	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	Jannegahitta
	10	Mullapore	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
	11	Damavankully	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	
	12	Naraguttee	1	..	1	.	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	Agraharam
	13	Cheriapore	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	
	14	Sinchully	1	..	1	.	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	
	15	Seebarah	1	..	1	.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
	16	Coozbarhully	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	Inghour of a Poheer granted by the Circuit
	17	Cachelnagonhully	1	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	
	18	Goolyadoo	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
		Total	18	..	17	1	18	21	5	..	1	..	19	27	..	17	..	1	
3		Zarooff Hooloor																	
	1	Cusba Hooloor	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	1	..	..	
	2	Banakhan Sully	..	1	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	Seemalapore	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
	4	Singapore	1	..	1	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	
	5	Chauhungee	1	..	1	.	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
	6	Sedapore	1	..	1	.	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	
		Carried forward	5	1	6	.	6	3	5	..	..	..	6	10	9	5	..	..	

No. of Farnoff	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Khalsy	Gopalpoor	Inhabited	Houses	Tanks	Coom Tanks	Choors	Plantains	Cocoanut Trees	Betelvine Trees	Pagodas	Fanams	Cash	Hills	Rocks	Aguadas	Remarks
		Brought forward	15	1	16	-	6	3	5	-	-	-	6	10	9	5	-	-	
	7	Cottahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
	8	Janoocondu	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	
	9	Gonjeegutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10	Bomdrahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	
	11	Lallapore	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
	12	Dabboyhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total	10	2	12	-	12	3	10	-	-	-	13	18	9	8	-	-	
4		Farnoff Chitrahully																	
	1	Cusba Chitrahully	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	Large Tank
	2		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3	Seyagonga	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	1	-	-	
	4	Nhadavaphore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	
	5	Amalapore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
	6	Alakara	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	7	Condapore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
	8	Gourapore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	9	Amboolapore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	10	Cahnepore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
	11	Balsavapore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	Jaghire of a Jung
	12	Thimalapore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Jaghire of the Sirdar
	13	Noolayanoor	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	Cottah Droog
	14	Lingadhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
	15	Bomyegonddanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	
	16	Cachalgutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	
	17	Jagargutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
	18	Condavady	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	
	19		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	20	Veerapore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	21	Pamkapore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	22	Boranhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	23	Brummdpore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	24	Bonnanoohully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
	25	Sodranhaul	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	
		Total	23	2	25	5	25	2	1	-	-	-	15	30	25	16	-	-	
5		Farnoff Godabanhaul																	
	1	Cusba Godabanhaul	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	
	2	Noosoondoohaub	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3	Sedavanhully	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4	Condakollom	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	
	5	Honnahaub	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
	6	Cakahoovoo	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	7	Mahadavankatta	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
	8	Hondeganadoovoo	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	9	Bodaplore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	10	Chunnahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	11	Voopalickankully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
	12	Callahully	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
		Total	10	2	12	2	12	1	2	-	-	-	3	16	-	8	-	-	

Abstract of the Chitteldroog (Cusba) District

In the Roudree year or 1800

8th June 1800.

No. of Division	No. of Parish	Names of Parishes	Villages					Families											
			Inhabited	Deserted	Inhabited	Deserted	Total	Contained	Poors	Absentees	Cultivators	Weavers	Dancers	Gardeners	Shepherds	Oil Mills	Agriculturists
1	1	Cusba Chitteldroog	9	"	8	1	9	5	17	"	"	56	108	31	2	5	1	-
	2	Tegwanoor	13	6	18	1	19	3	68	"	1	109	-	9	2	11	"	"
	3	Davompelly	1	2	3	-	3	1	49	"	"	31	2	4	-	1	"	"
	4	Ballagutted	13	5	15	3	18	3	75	"	1	65	-	8	34	12	1	"
	5	Sedommanhully	5	8	13	"	13	1	99	"	2	37	4	5	11	7	"	"
	6	Thoomungul	9	13	17	5	22	3	57	"	3	43	9	12	-	13	"	"
		Total	50	34	74	10	84	16	365	"	7	341	123	69	49	49	1	-
2	1	Cusba Boomasamoodrum	13	2	8	7	15	1	5	"	"	"	7	17	15	7	"	"
	2	Casapore	18	"	17	1	18	1	7	"	"	"	19	27	"	17	"	1
	3	Hoolcor	10	2	12	"	12	3	10	"	"	"	12	18	9	8	"	"
	4	Chitrahully	23	2	20	5	25	2	1	"	"	"	15	30	25	20	"	"
	5	Godhumhalul	10	2	10	2	12	1	2	"	"	"	3	14	"	8	"	"
		Total	74	8	67	15	82	8	20	"	"	"	56	106	49	60	"	"
		Grand Total	124	42	141	25	166	24	385	"	7	341	179	175	98	109	2	1
		Less than the Chanashoomary	"	"	"	"	"	1	14	"	"	"	"	31	"	7	"	5

Account of the Chitteldroog Polligars

received at Gutpurtee May 1801 by Lechman *1 translator

The Country of Chitteldroog was formerly overgrown with Jungle when Cheekala Nark an Inhabitant of Halleyoor near Guntnoor of Chitteldroog Soma, advancing in prosperity day by day by the favor of God, came to Chitteldroog & built a fort upon the Hill where he resided and employed people to clear the Jungle & established 13 Villages in the Country & ordained different Districts

In the East of Chitteldroog
1 Madakaryperum
2 Belakarah
3 Summutagull
4 Suyanachelly
5 Guntnoor
6 Haleyper *2
7 Kundachelly

In the West of Chitteldroog
8 Gungegerentah
9 Hollioor
10 Godabenahaun
11
12
13

He ruled for 12 Years & about [illegible] of Foreign Kings, he begot a Son named Veera Buramapah Nark

On the death of Cheekala Nark his Relations acknowledged his Son Veera Buramapah Nark as Successor in the Dominion of his father he governed with much beneficence for 24 Years without dread of Foreign Rajahs in like manner as his father he begot a Son named Veera Madakary Nark who was remarkably for strength, & true courage, he conquered first the Polligar of Mydenda in Battle & annexed it to Chitteldroog afterwards assembling 12000 Carnatic troops 4000 Cavalry, 4000 Sinclochy & Peons, he went against the Guntachanoor Polligar & put most of his troops he then returned to Chitteldroog leaving a Son behind, but he again collecting a body of force went again to Guntachanoor where he fought the Polligar himself then cutting off his followers

Afterwards he made war on the Sondecottah Polligar named Jatting Rajaswar engaged and defeated him & then went against the Hedigull Rajah & took the following Hobalies of Hedigul

Names of the Hobalies taken by Veera Madakary Nark on the Hedigull Polligar

*1 This Account was procured at the village of Gutpurtee & translated from the Canara

*2 Of the next Account of this Family are pictures shewn in confirmation of that already given in Halioor & makes that of Chitteldroog are the Names of the Family of Granite ornamented with Chitteljas representing Upper Banung Elephants, Horsemen & other figures explicit Plan of their Occupations & Manners of Life in that age

way said "if you are of opinion he is of so very superior ability, you ought to send him alone against the Polligar of Madaca Seerpah then you can ascertain what he is" then the Bahader acquainted Madakary Naik that the Polligar of Madaca Seerpah had began to disturb all the Country: that he therefore wished him to go quickly & reduce him to order, allowing him only 1½ Day for this purpose on which he immediately set off with his troops, attacked him & vanquished him before six hours of the evening & returning to the Bahader reported his Success: at which Hyder rejoiced & at this proof of the accuracy of his own opinion to Kreestnapah Naik who remained in silence in his place ashamed of the failure of his malicious attempt. — Moorari Row being conquered Hyder returned to Seringapatam & the 2 Polligars of Chitteldroog & Raydroog having obtained his permission returned to their respective homes. —

A year after this Kreestnapah Naik going to the Bahader on his own business in order to get into his favor insinuated to him, that Madakary Naik being very high spirited & powerful it was not prudent to allow him to strengthen himself now that he had acquired the Dominion of the whole Polligars of the Carnatick this having made impression on Hyder he was persuaded on Consideration by the instigation of Kreestnapah Naik to assemble an Army & carrying Kreestnapah Naik along with him he marched to Chitteldroog & invested the place for 4 Months; & in the mean time Madakary Naik wrote to the Mharattas to come to his Aid, who sent an Officer called Dumsa with a great Numbers of troops. — Hyder informed of the approach of this Mharatta Army who destroyed all the Villages of the Chitteldroog Districts went towards them to fight them but being doubtful of the event he negociated with them & agreed to pay them a Sum of Money as tribute & prevailed on them to return to Poona. Hyder then returned again to Chitteldroog & renewing the Siege he finally subdued & took Madakary Naik whom he carried to Seringapatam where he was confined in prison. —

Another Account of the Chitteldroog Pollygars

Translated from the Mharatta Account given at Seringapatam May 1801

Chickala Naik was an Inhabitant of Hallyoor; who attaining some consideration for wealth removed to Chitteldroog from his native place & built a small Droog on Chitracull; he also built several Villages in the Vallies about Chitteldroog as follows;

In the Vallies about Chitteldroog:

1. Madakanypoor
2. Jonoor
3. Goodala Runganahully
4. Mullapoor
5. Pillaykera
6. Tumbattacull
7. Anahully
8. His Native place Hallyoor
9. Goomlanoor

On the West of Chitteldroog:

10. Punderhully
11. Gunjegutteh
12. Holloor
13. Auyoctahully
14. Godabanahully

In this manner Chickala Naik having built the Hill fort and Villages in the Valley of Chitteldroog governed at that place for 12 years, & then departed this life to heaven. After him his son Heera Bulmah Naik reigned according to the will of his father for 14 Years, after him his son Heera Madakany Naik ruled the Country of his Father, some time after his accession he set off from his place with twelve thousand Carnatichs, four thousand Sepoys & four thousand Horse to make war on the Naggur District of Suntabennore, which he captured & Heera Madakany Naik ran away to his own place leaving his Guns behind, some time after he went to war with Jayling Raja of Goodicotta in which Heera Madakany Naik was conqueror; After taking possession of Goodicotta he went from thence to the Nuducull Samstan & took Pullucke Dodairee, Fourasamoodra, Nundwalla, Sadavanahully, Damanhully & other places belonging to those Hobalies from thence he shall Waged on Mullapa Naik Pollygar of the Hully Samstan for some time. Mullapa Naik having lost his Army in that war was obliged with Heera Madakary Naik & to deliver up to him the Hully Samstan; he gave Gunjagunhully as a Jaghire

to

to the Hutty Polligar and his immediate vassalage: he next went against the Byrentippa Tallook of Roydroog & surrounded the Fort for 3 Months; in this war Seedoje an Officer of Sheriety Moorary Rows Father, under Streemunts, came with his Army to the assistance of Roydroog; & Madakary Naik broke up his blockade of Byrentippa & returned to Chitteldroog for fear of the Mharattas; within 6 Months he returned with his Army & took Byrentippa which he plundered & hanged all the Inhabitants; he then returned to Chitteldroog; Eight Months after the Pollygars of Roydroog, Harponelly & Nuggur & the Sannoor Nabob united their forces & besieged closely Myconda belonging to Chitteldroog; when Heera Maddakary Naik heard of it he determined to relieve the fort & marched with his Army; he approached near to Myconda still combating with the enemy, but the Harponelly Polligar Somasakar Naik took him and put him to death.

When Madakary Naiks Relations heard of this Misfortune they crowned his son Castoory Rungapa Naik who then took charge of the Government. But in consequence of some family dissensions this young man was poisoned by his own women in his food & died.

A Relation of the Rajahs, & Son of Burmapa Naik Madakary Naik resided at Jancull attending Sheep; they sent for him & crowned him, & put him in possession of the Government. After some time, he went with his Army to War on the Poolcoonta Tallook of Roydroog; in this War he gained Poolicoonta & hanged[3] all the Inhabitents & then returned to Chitteldroog. At this time the people residing on the Roydroog Boundary of Byrentippa, Yaradykeira, Bonapore, Condapore, Tauntycharoo, Kyrdwookada &c made inroads into the bordering Villages of Roydroog, plundered them & took possession of several places near the Boundary; Kistnapa Naik of Roydroog in consequence of this being joined by the Mharattas recovered them. Afterwards Madakary Naik, Hyder Naig & Roydroog Kistnapa Naik uniting went against the Mharattas near Hurry hurr Hos[illegible] Arms

---

Seedoje was the Father of Moorary Rows.

This circumstance is omitted in the Annals of the Family

This phraze of hanging & beheading all Amongst Asia is not to be taken literally but may be rather understood that many were killed in fight; from several facts preserved in their memoirs it appears they were not naturally cruel & that clemency & forbearance after victory was esteemed among them Chiefs & celebrated by their Bats or Bards as a Virtue highly becoming a Prince.

Armies engaged, but Hyder Ally Cawn & the Polligars having been worsted ran away to Mul-Naud* Country, where they secured to themselves good places in the thick Jungles, & among the Hills & there collected & got ready another Army; the Mharatta Army then came into the Mulnaud thinking to take the Polligars & Hyder & engaged them repeatedly; but Madakary Naik attacked and drove the Mharattas away; Hyder presented many Gifts thereupon to Madakary Naik after that Hyder returned to Seringapatam & Madakary Naik went to Chittledroog after this Hyder Naig always carried Madakary Naik along with him whenever he went to war. Some time after Hyder & the Roydroog Polligar Kistnapa Naik went suddenly from Seringapatam to War on Ballary; Bazalut Jung of Adony had besieged it at the time. The Roydroog Polligar & Hyder Naik went on quickly to relieve or rather to possess the latter of Ballary which being effected they returned to Seringapatam. After this Hyder Naik, Chittledroog Madakary Naik, & Roydroog Kistnapa Naik united their forces went & besieged Moorari Row in Shooty. Kistnapa Naik at this time misrepresented Madakary Naik to Hyder & prevailed on him to send for him & make him prisoner; but Madakary Naik hearing of this despised his Enemy, the Roydroog Man's attempt; being in consequence sent for by Hyder Madakary Naik came to his Tent attended by all his people armed, but the Guards would not admit them; Madakary Naik forcibly with his people made good their passage to Hyder's presence; then Hyder Ally reprimanded the Roydroog Polligar "you have misrepresented this loyal & able man who is now come with his Army, insinuating that he would attack our troops now it clearly appears to have been a malicious attempt to hurt him" Kistnapa Naik replied "that as he was so valiant a man he should send him to Madakasseera to take that place; then it would confirm his opinion of him" Hyder upon this ordered Madakary Naik to take possession of Madaka Serai, allowing him only one & half day; Madakary Naik marched with his Army according to the order of Hyder Naik & took the place in four hours after his victory he returned &c

* mul-maud literally signifies the Province of the Mountaineers; it is here applied to the Hilly Country of Bednore

to the Camp of Hyder Naik in the afternoon of that day. The three Chiefs having won Plooty: Moorari Row was carried & confined to Seringapatam, and they marched to Sanoor. Bunkapoor which was attacked & taken: after which Hyder Naik returned to Seringapatam, Kistnapa Naik to Roydroog & Madakary Naik to Chitteldroog; but Kistnapa Naik soon after went to Seringapatam from Roydroog & represented to Hyder that Madakary Naik had lately ravaged & destroyed the Districts of Roydroog, that he now intended to enter them again, & that he ought not to countenance him; Upon this Hyder Naik being joined Kistnapa Naik of Roydroog & Bassapa Naik of Harponelly they surrounded Chitteldroog with their Army: then Madakary Naik sent Vakeels to the Mharattas to Poona & wrote in his letter that such was the state of affairs & requesting speedy assistance the same in consequence sent an Officer named Dhoundia with an Army to assist the Chitteldroog Rajah. When they had arrived near the Kistna Hyder Naik sent the people of the Chitteldroog District forcibly to Seringapatam raised the Siege of Chitteldroog & Marched to fight the Mharattas; arriving soon near the Kistna Hyder entered into a Negociation with the Mharattas & paid them a large Sum of Money. He then returned to Chitteldroog & having surrounded it for some Months he at last got possession of the Droog settled the Country of Chitteldroog carrying Madakary Naik Prisoner to Seringapatam. —

An Account of the Origin & Succession of The Chitteldroog Boya Family.

June 1861

Translated from a Canditionary Account given in Mharatta.

---

*1 At the time that Kango Naick ruled at Baswapatam, one Timmana Naick with 30 Carnatic Peons came from Madakerry in Talla Ghaat 10 Gauve distance from Teerputty into the Bala Ghaat & encouraged by the reputation of the Baswapatam Rajah, he proposed to his followers to visit Kango Naick, having satisfied them he came to Baswapatam & was taken with his followers into the Rajahs Service.

At a Mutt at a Village two Cos North from Baswapatam a Curtezan of great beauty resided at this time, whom Timmana Naick admired & kept as his Intabine, he made a practice of going to Sleep at the Mutt every night returning by break of day to attend the Rajah, whom he left every evening before the Gates were shut. In this manner he acted as an Officer under the Rajah.

It happened one day that the Naick did not attend the Rajah who was displeased & thinking that he was sick ordered one of his Officers to enquire for the health of Timmana Naick, the Officer told the Rajah that for 3 Years Timmana Naick did not sleep in the Fort because he kept a Mistress at the Mutt, the Rajah was angry on this & resolved to confine him in Chains; Timmana having notice fled to Mayacondah with his Concubine & his Carnatics; At Mayacondah Vettell Punt was then Shanadar (under Shaboo Ra-*2jah) & Timmana reported his Misfortune to him. The Shanadar of Mayacondah consoled Timmana observing he had no cause of concern for such a trifle as none durst pursue him in the Country, & kept Timmana Naick under his Protection.

The Baswapatam Pollegar heard of Timmana's being at Mayacondah & wrote a letter to the Shannadar by some of his followers who were ordered to bring Timmana bound to him & mentioned in the Letter that Timmana was his Servant who had acted with treachery between him & some other Pollegars "that in consequence of his ill conduct having resolved to confine him in Chains, when he heard of this he had run away with his Carnatics to your Country, therefore you should not allow him to remain in your Habitations, but send him bound hither & it will be a great advantage to you". The Party having arrived near Mayacondah that was sent to bring Timmana Naick, they presented this Letter to the Shannadar & required him to deliver him up but Timmana Naick requested him not to deliver him up for that he would undertake to fight & overcome them in Combat. The Shannadar replied to the Baswapatam Officer that Timmana Naick was a valiant man & it would be difficult to force him.

The Baswapatam People upon this surrounded Mayacondah on which he

---

*1 More than one of this name were Pollegars of Taracara in the Baswapatam Account page 323. One of them lived in the time that Rajah Dollar Khan invaded the Carnatic A.D. 1685 thus is the first Account that deduces the Chitteldroog Boya family from the hills in the neighbourhood of Profetty. The Account of Mutty also traces that family from the Petty Tracts of Gundumeem.

*2 Shaboo held a high Command in Carnatic after its Invasion by the Beejapore people — his name introduced here must be a mistake.

the Shannadar told Timmana "we have only altogether 80 Carnatics at present; but their Party is numerous; if you agree to the proposition they have to offer it will be advantageous for your convenient to us for if you do not remove from hence they can destroy the place" upon this they both replied to the Shannadar "do not think I will go to them on agreement; if we are men we can by our hand in combat" upon this he instantly to the surrounding Party & attacking them vigorously he forced his way through & escaped valiantly fighting into the thick jungle of Poyttencoor; the Enemy pursued him & 8 Carnatic Peons of Timmana's Party lost their lives but he himself escaped into the jungle. The Basawapatam People considering that their following him farther into the Jungle would be attended with inconveniences without any use, as he had now escaped thought it was better to return by the advice of their Commanders, they went back to Basawapatam & reported these circumstances to their Master Rangy Nyk & now he had got off when surrounded by Poyaconda; that they had pursued him as far as the Pass of Chittledroog when he had got into the thick jungle & looking on further pursuit as fruitless they had returned back.

Three Months after this Timmanaya Nayk having collected a body of one thousand Carnatic Peons suddenly came to the Pettah of Baswapatam which he knew was inhabited by rich Merchants & other opulent People & plundered the place; he retired immediately to his hiding place in the jungle where he built a Fort named Rangaputtanum; he increased his followers next to four thousand Peons & from that time used to plunder the Harponelly, Mysore, Roydroog, Nadiguel & neighbouring Countries.

The Polligars of Harponelly, Nadigull, Baswapatam &c being much annoyed by the ravages of this Banditti consulted together & laid Plans for his ruin. They sent a letter to Timmapa Nayka by an Agent, presenting that Timmanaya Nayk's Banditti occasioned great trouble & laid waste all the Districts in consequence of which the country was ruined & that his ravages could be borne no longer. In the meantime Timmana Nayk acquired great strength by his address & increased his followers to 10000 Carnatics & resided in security at his own place. After some time the agent of the Polligars having represented these circumstances to Kistnaraya Wadeyar of Mysore he sent to their assistance 12000 Horse & 50000 Peons along with their Vakeel. The Polligars then uniting they altogether assembled an Army of 20000 Horse & one Lac of Carnatics with which they marched to Rangaputtanum, Timmanaya Nayk after engaging them twice in battle, was obliged to fly with his people to the hill Fort of Chittledroog.

In former times Hola Rayah had governed at Chittledroog afterwards in Raja's time one of his officers Ramarow Rayah ruled at that Place in whose time the Moguls came from Delhi & conquered Veejanagur. The King Rama Rayah of the Chatree Caste being slain in battle; they at that time besieged Chittledroog for 3 Months & Ramarow being killed in which Chittledroog was taken & they returned to their country carrying away the family of Ramarow but they did not retain possession of Chittledroog as it was situate among the jungles. Timmana Nayk was the next that resided in Chittledroog after this.

The united Polligars having totally surrounded Chittledroog & besieged it for a whole year Timmanaya Nayk then resolved to carry off the Horse of the Enemys General; disguising himself attended by some of his Carnatics, he went into the Camp of the Besiegers at midnight when he approached the Horse, he found it tied down with plenty of Straw near it; he unfastened the Heel ropes of the Horse which neighed & made a noise; the Horsekeepers were awakened & went to look to the Horse. Then Timmana Nayk laid himself down under the Straw but the Horse being eased of his unloosed his Feet

---

1 The ruins of this place is shown near Kallesoor: it was of no great extent.
2 Veejanagur probably.
3 It is very doubtful whether the Mysore Wadeyars existed at this time; the whole of this account in regard to names & dates must be received with caution & only when it agrees with other evidence. It is only inserted here to preserve some anecdotes of the manners & customs of those times. The siege of Chittledroog & the exploit of Timmana Nayk is related in the Chronological History of the Family (see Page 23)
4 The Kistna Rayah here mentioned applies more probably to the King of Veejanagur of that name. There can be no doubt that Timmana Nayk was settled there before this time.

& Ropes & the Horsekeepers brought it back to the Litter & replied it to Purkats tying the Reed Ropes to them & then went to rest; Timmanna Naik being laid under the Straw the Palm of his hand happened to be under the Peg but unperceived by him, & notwithstanding the anguish of the wounds till they all fell asleep when drawing his Sword he cut off his Hand by the wrist & escaped to the General's Horse in triumph to Chitteldroog without meeting any opposition at day break when the Keepers went to clean their Horses they perceived the loss of their favorite Horse, people were sent to look out & on their search they found under the litter a Mans hand & the Palm mouthed as if which they carried to their Master. He wrote an Account of this bold exploit to Kistnaraja & Purnea of Mysore who when he had read the letter observed to his attendants that this Timmanna Naik must be an extraordinary Man. He wrote this answer to his General "Your's on the merits & address of Timmanna Naik I am entirely satisfied with his conduct; look on him as a Son & you must not be his enemy any more; no longer ravage the Country" he then wrote to the four Polligars that he would negotiate with Timmanna Naik & take care that he would plunder no more their Districts, he commanded that each of them should give him a Jagheer of 1000 Pagodas & the Country near his place of Chitteldroog; he also wrote to Timmanna Naik "I am much pleased to hear of your courage for I consider you as my Son; from this time forward you must not [illegible] to the Polligars to whom I have wrote to give you Jagheers you are only one more in this negotiation; follow my Counsels; When I go to war you are then to attend to assist me to the utmost when required & I shall strictly enforce such requisition the Expence of your forces." with this letter he sent him a present of Dress.*

In this manner Mysore Kistnaraja Wodeyar addressed his letters to his Chiefs & to the different Polligars who on receiving them consented to his proposition & the Polligars granted Jagheers to Timmanna Naik according to the written Agreement or Treaty & then returned to their respective Countries.

The Mysore General then invited Timmanna Naik to his Camp & presented him with a rich Dress & many gifts by the order of Kistnaraja Wodeyar; he also made over to Timmanna Naik that favorite horse he had so boldly carried off & the Palm which he returned to Mysore.

From this time forward Timmanna Naik's name appears every where as Rajah of Chitteldroog. He ruled quietly there for some time until Seclaut Khan Buckshee came from Delhi with an Army of forty Lac of Men well provided with Guns, Rockets & all kinds of Warlike Stores to conquer the Southern Provinces; on his advancing towards Chitteldroog after reducing the Forts in his way, Timmanna Naik assisted Kistnaraja Wodeyar of Mysore with a Detachment of the Strength of the Moguls Army.

The Mogul then sent to Timmanna Naik asking "Who are you? & who Crowned you on the Kingdom" the consequence of this message Timmanna Naik employed one Kaleshpah a Native of the Pondana District a Man of great address to treat with the Moguls & agreed to pay them one Lac of Pagodas.

He acquainted Kistna Raja Wodeyar of this agreement who directed Timmanna Naik to send his Agent to Seringapatam who accordingly went thither & writing of Kistna Raja Wodeyar the Rajah enquired of him of the Strength & force of the Invading Army; how they were provided & of their Artillery & Experienced Resources; thereon serving to March his Army in opposing his abilities to direct him to open a negotiation for Peace with the Mogul to whom he proposed to pay five Lacs of Pagodas.

Many Letters of the Rajah with Timmanna Naik's Agent were then sent to the Moguls who settled for three Lacs of Pagodas which they agreed to receive & then returned to Periapatam from Chitteldroog. As the Moguls treated the Proposals from the Mysore Rajah Kistnaraja Wodeyar they dismissed his Vakeel with Presents; the Chitteldroog Rajah having still owing a Balance of 50000 Pagodas Timmanna Naik's Agent was left as a hostage on security thereof with the Mogul Army.

Timmanna being unable to support his Agent with Kaleshpa he was obliged to borrow money with which he entertained 2000 Men at that time. At this time some of the Bazars of the Army were plundered by Robbers that infested the Camp & Complaints were made to Seclaut Buckshee who resolved to appoint a Patwall to prevent these disorders. Some of his Officers on this occasion represented him that the Chitteldroog Rajah had 2000 Peons with him & that he would be a fit person for this as no one could manage it better. Seclaut Buckshee sent for Kaleshpa & told him that he meant to give him the Office & Patwall to suppress these disorders & this Pandit & the Vakeel undertook the duty of Constable & Country to check all disorders. On this occasion Seclaut Buckshee

---

* In the Chitteldroog History it is related that Timmana was besieged in Chitteldroog by Salava Narsingroy & was afforded Assistance by Chittaplaw in Ramadeecha A.D. 1476 which being in the reign of Kistna Raja of Bednore Janaguru seems to be a Mistake see Note (Page 4.) In regard to dates & manner the whole of this Account is circumstantially given, as confirming circumstances related in the others from popular Belief.

Buckshee gave him the honorable title of Naudu Dalawayee with a Monthly stipend of 100 Pagodas & Batta for his Peons. Whereupon Dalawayee was appointed to work such measures that all Robbery ceased. His Peons were allowed one Loaf of any Sort from the Bazars the Peons kept the Loaves but the Goods were given to the Dalawayee. In this manner the Naudu Dalawayee soon acquired by his prudent management much wealth in less than two Years. He then privately wrote a letter as from Timmanna Naick to Delaul Buckshee saying that he now sent the ballance 50000 Pagodas for which his Vakeel had been sent hostage & requesting him on receipt thereof to dispatch him back. The Naudu Dalawayee gave this letter to Delaul Buckshee & sent it away from Chitteldroog & paid the Money.

Delaul Buckshee then gave him his dismission & at parting presented him with Elephants, Horses & other gifts, he also sent by him a Purwannah directing that at Baswapatam, Serah & other Annastans a Parcel of Cultivated land & one House in each District should be assigned to Timmanna. His Rom his arrival at Chitteldroog he delivered the letters & all the Presents to Timmana Naick upon was so highly satisfied with his fidelity & prudence that he was employed in the Office of his chief Manager.

Kistna Raja Vadeyar on hearing of these circumstances expressed great satisfaction of his merit: Timmana Naick after this rules for twelve Years.

Follows the Succession of the Chitteldroog Polligars

		Years
1	Timmana Naick	
2	Kastoory Rungapa Nyck his Son — Managed	40
3	Rejenta Naick his Son	20
4	Yedatha Madakerry Naick his Son	40
5	Cottinna Naick his Son	30
6	Kastoory Rungapa Naick his Son	25
7	Buddda Madakerry Naick his Son	30
8	Timmanna Naick his Son	30

he had no Sons & upon his decease the Keerantakaloy disagreed among themselves, civil contentions arose & various Pretenants were set up & after six Months troubles & that Different Keerantakaloy for Usurpation of the Government by violence under pretext of being relations of the Chitteldroog Polligars & in this manner midst violent Quarrels & disturbances murdered & Chiefs were set up within — 11

then a Lingayant called Madevanah reigned at Chitteldroog for — 3

At this time the Bedars all consulted in an Assembly wherein it was determined that it was not right that a Lingayant should rule over the Bedars Annastans by violence, they then found a relation of the late Rajah's named Bazamala Naick & all accompanied him to Chitteldroog; His Carnatics put to death the Lingayant & all the Bedars concerned in setting up (or drowning) Bazamala Naick who reigned (lived) — 60

he made war frequently & reduced several Places

His Son Madakerry Naick also took several Places Ramagerry, Godicotta, Serah & Hyrconelly; but going against Mayaconda was slain in a battle fought close to that Place he reigned — 30

His Son Kastoory Rungapa Naick took several Places as Bootechaul &c he reigned — 10

His Son Madakerry Naick reduced several Places & reigned — 24

then Hyder Ally Khan came & joined Chitteldroog in war.

The Account of Chitteldroog is done.

Mayaconda

Chanashoomar of the Mayaconda District in the Cyclic Year Seedardee or A. D. 1799–1800

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Deserted	Villages: Total	Churches: Saints	Churches: Comitas or Ponds	Churches: Rivers	Churches: Forts & Borges	Churches: Hill Forts	Churches: Mills & Potteries	Churches: Cobbelars	Churches: Chounels	Churches: Pagodas	Churches: Mosques	Churches: Gardens	Churches: Arraiaveras	Churches: Farms	Churches: Granaries or Pal Mills	Churches: Manufactures or Weavers	Churches: Slaughtering Places	Churches: Borders Marks or Rose of Compass	Churches: Toppas or Iron Smelting Places	Churches: Salt Beds	Churches: Potmakers Wheels	Churches: Ploughs	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Tiled	Houses: Straw thatched	Houses: Total	Families: Total
1	Mayaconda	24	3	27	8	16	-	17	.	36	2	4	31	2	31	.	1	50	1	3	4	3	1	3	464	250	10	433	693	683
2	Codaganore	19	2	21	3	14		19		29	1	4	30	1	41	.	2	3	2	3	3	2	16	3	512	250	.	221	471	471
3	Lokekaira	15	.	15	2	6		11		11	.	3	17	.	1	.	2	20	.	2	2	2	13	.	264	100	.	205	305	287
4	Davankara	1	.	1	1	1		1		7	1	.	6	.	12	.	21	54	3	1	1	1	.	1	47	200	50	41	291	270
5	Nunagodoo	1	.	1	1	1		1		23	.	.	1	.	39	.	1	2	.	1	1	1	.	1	53	30	29	10	69	69
6	Honnore	30	3	33	5	15		33		20	.	.	20	1	16	.	4	32	.	14	2	9	.	2	516	250	4	347	601	537
7	Batore	12	2	14	1	6		11		6	1	.	10	.	11	.	1	15	.	3	4	4	.	.	234	150	50	68	268	258
8	Hadadee	23	2	25	2	8		23		15	.	.	15	.	13	.	4	23	3	6	2	5	.	.	327	200	.	182	382	382
	Total of District	125	12	137	23	70	.	116	.	147	5	11	130	4	164	.	47	200	11	33	19	27	30	10	2417	1430	143	1507	3080	2653

Chanashoomar of Mayaconda continued.

| No. of Taraffs | Names of the Taraffs | Enumeration of Castes | | |

Dahazada of the Mayaconda District

for the Cycle Year Sedaardeon A.D. 1799–1800

No. of Taroo	No. of Villages	Names of Villages	Villages: Mudy	Do. Kooly	Inhabited	Unwatered	Total	Banks	Cornies	Paucy	Tools	Hills & Forts	Mills & Ovens	Cuddalies	Cheenams	Pagodas	Mirrigues	Garthland	Alpha farms	Remarks
1		Taroo of Mayaconda																		
	1	Cuzba of Mayaconda	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	16	2	..	4	2	28	..	
	2	Hoochaughully	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	
	3	Catunhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	4	Dindaguhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	5	Hiddana	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	6	Boolapore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7	Timalapore	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	8	Dodamagaddy	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	9	Chickamagaddy	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	10	Wonta Hagul	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	11	Pettanahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	12	Sankarahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	13	Goojecondee	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	14	Donkanoohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	15	Anaburoo	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	16	Molalkaira	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	
	17	Cundagolloo	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	
	18	Valboroonda	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	19	Badadgrama	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	
	20	Hindelecutta	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	21	Rampore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	22	Vittalapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	23	Goodlahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	24	Hanmunhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	24	3	18	9	27	8	16	..	17	..	36	2	4	39	2	31	..	
2		Taroo of Codaganore																		
	1	Cuzba Codaganore	1	2	3	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	15	..	1	3	1	18	..	
	2	Conagutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	3	Hangoomunhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	4	Hooratagadagrab	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	5	Vadabhoohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	
	6	Sultanpore	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	
	7	Naralaga	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	8	Jampanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	9	Cullore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	10	Annapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	22	..	
	11	Gonguecutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	
		Carried over	11	2	13	..	13	2	14	..	11	..	23	1	2	23	1	41	..	

No. of Circuit	No. of Village	Names of Villages	Villages	Hamlets	Total	Tanks	Gardens	Rivers	Forts	Hills & Woods	Cattle	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
		Brought over	11 2 13	13	2	14	11	23	1	22	29	1	41	
	12	Ramagondanhully	1	1	1		1	1			2			
	13	Chokatagatara	1	1	1		1	1		1	1			
	14	Thimmanahully	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	15	Ramavanhully	1	1	1		1	1		1	1			
	16	Muddukara	1	1	1		1	1			1			
	17	Attagara	1	1	1		1	1			2			
	18	Lukavanhully	1	1	1		1	1						
	19	Cabbare	1	1	1	1	1			1	2			
		Total	19 2 20	1 21	3	17	19	29	1	4	30	1	44	
3		Taroof Lokekaira												
	1	Cusba Lokekaira	1	1	1	1	1	2			4	1	1	
	2	Chagally	1	1	1	1	1	2		1	2			
	3	Arabenagatehully	1	1	1	1	1				1			
	4	Hoovenhmudgood	1	1	1		1			1	1			
	5	Johnkaul	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2			
	6	Mutty	1	1	1	1	1	1			1			
	7	Cobbocanta	1	1	1	1	1	2			2			
	8	Jonevanda	1	1	1	1	1	1			1			
	9	Honnamurdee	1	1	1									
	10	Sovvankaul	1	1	1									
	11	Cullootocara	1	1	1	1	1	1			1			
	12	Cobbesfore	1	1	1		1	1			1			
	13	Contapaulyankully	1	1	1									
	14	Siddavanhully	1	1	1									
	15	Coddehully	1	1	1		1				1			
		Total	15 11 4	15	2	6	11	11		3	17	1		
4		Taroof Davankaira												
	1	Cusba Davankaira	1	1	1	1	1			7	1	6	12	
5		Taroof Nunugodoo												
	1	Cusba Nundgodoo	1	1	1	1	1	1		23		1	34	
6		Taroof Honore												
	1	Cusba Honore	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	16	
	2	Vedarochully	1	1	1	1		1						
	3	Aigoor	1	1	1			1		1				
	4	Yoggarecbalavancutta	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	5	Soogenakara	1	1	1	1		1						
	6	Vedanore	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	7	Auverikaira	1	1	1			1		1				
	8	Mattalakatta	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	9	Vedarochully	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	10	Calanhandsey	1	1	1		1	1						
	11	Conkee	1	1	1	1	2	1						
	12	Jaganore	1	1	1		1	1						
	13	Veeramahondanhully	1	1	1		1	1						
	14	Lingarhully	1	1	1		1	1						
	15	Basavarhully	1	1	1			1		1				
	16	Bumbavanhully	1	1	1	1		1		1				
	17													
		Carried over	13 3 13 3	16	5	11	16	7	1		1	16		

No. of Pages	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Hamlets	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Varieties	Gardens	Towers	Forts	Mud Forts	Mud Walls	Cutcheries	Pagodas	Mosques	Choultries	Pyramids	Remarks
		Carried over	13	3	13	3	16	5	11	..	16	..	7	1	..	..	1	16	..	
	17	Perreyavankully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	18	Mullysettypully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	19	Salapankully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20	Pumanoohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	21	Narseepore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	22	Agadankutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	23	Hoolapankutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	24	Caralapankully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25	Boolapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	26	Rungavankully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	27	Likgapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	28	Coodranhutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	29	Hottaobunhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30	Boragondenhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	31	Hottasadava	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	32	Habalgeragapore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	33	Nellavanhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	30	3	24	9	33	5	15	..	33	..	20	1	..	20	1	16	..	
4		Taroo of Batore																		
	1	Cusba Batore	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	
	2	Cullapankully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	Chickanoohully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4	Anna Kanda	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5	Neabipully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6	Bastepore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7	Kazarkutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	8	Sobbakankully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	9	Podaboolehully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10	Bayarapully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11	Chickankully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	Kympore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13	Nellapore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	14	Boolehaul	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	12	2	11	3	14	1	6	..	11	..	6	1	..	6	..	11	..	
8		Taroo of Kadady																		
	1	Cusba Kadady	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	
	2	Codechully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	Jompanankully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4	Bolapangre	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5	Moodikadady	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6	Bundlakutta	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7	Vadarcohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	8	Cinagondahhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	9	Coldnaganohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10	Nagarsanhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11	Badagunhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	Cookbovand	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13	Kidala	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	14	Boolapore	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15	Gondamootankully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	16	Nirknahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	17	Cozhagutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	18	Cheedranhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	19	Javalgutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20	Nagapore	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	21	Perreyapore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	22	Batore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	23	Beesulyaree	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	24	Jaregutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25	Gadagunhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	23	2	21	8	25	2	8	..	23	..	15	..	..	15	..	13	..	

Abstract of the Mayaconda District

No. of Circuit	Names of Circuits	Villages: Paddy	Dry	Intermixed	Coconut	Total	Tanks	Gravities	Rivers	Forts	Mills: Toddy	Mills: Oil	Cattle sheds	Channels	Pagodas	Mosques	Churches
1	Tarwo of Mayaconda	24	3	18	9	27	8	16	"	17	"	36	2	4	31	2	31
2	——— Codagamore	19	2	20	1	21	3	17	"	19	"	29	1	4	30	1	41
3	——— Lokekaira	15	"	11	1	15	2	6	"	11	"	11	"	3	17	"	1
4	——— Pavankaira	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	1	"	7	1	"	6	"	12
5	——— Aunagodee	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	1	"	23	"	"	1	"	39
6	——— Honore	30	3	24	9	33	5	15	"	33	"	20	"	"	20	1	16
7	——— Batore	17	2	11	3	14	1	6	"	11	"	6	1	"	10	"	11
8	——— Hadadee	23	2	17	8	25	2	8	"	23	"	15	"	"	15	"	13
	Total of the Mayaconda District in the Cycle Year Sendardee	125	12	103	34	137	23	70	"	116	"	147	5	11	130	4	164

The History of Mayaconda.

Collected at Mayaconda from Singiah Amuldar, Ram Row and Ramchundrapa Serishtadars June 30th 1805.

In the Reign of Narasimha Rayaloo of Anagoondy some Yolaroo or Sow Heras lived at Magady which belonged then to the Sarrakeira Rajah North West ½ Kos of Mayaconda; this place at that time was overrun with very thick Jungles; one of the Chief Heras called Papia had three Wives, Mayaca, Majaca & Maraca: the first of these Mayaca was a very chaste Woman & behaving in all things to the wishes of her husband in a very submissive & respectfull manner; Papia having died she threw herself into the fire of her Husbands funeral Pile according to their law; they both became Veeroolloo *2 & have ever since received the adoration of their relations & Caste & are supposed to attend to their Prayers. — One day Seemala Naidoo a Son of Hera Naik of Sarakaira Sovereign of this District coming to hunt in this woodland & following with his Dogs the chace a Hare fought them and drove them back to their Master, the Raja surprized at this extraordinary circumstance judged that he ought to build a village in this Woodland because it must be a fortunate place; & was further encouraged to this on being informed that Mayaca had here committed herself to the flames; he speedily built a Village which he called Mayaconda from Mayaca's having here offered herself on the Homdum (Pile or place of fire) he also began to build the fort of Mayaconda after the Model of Bankapoor; in the 1410 Year of Sallevahan in the Cycle Sarvari Yeara the 5th of Carteeka Month on the new Moon days on Thursday; he has built

D1487

*1 This Account was received at Mayaconda from the Official persons employed in the Hereditary duties of Naide Goudes, Goudes &c in whose hands these records are kept & under the immediate inspection of my Amildar & Serishtadars

*2 Veeroolloo Persons (as in this instance) remarkable for virtue; a female devoting herself at the Pile of her husband, a Warrior falling in battle in defence of his Sovereign or his Country or his Master are supposed to become Vera (Heroes) Paraveer. Sthapit once a Year at their Families for whom their effigies are honoured in Royal Temples — Many of these are met in the heart of the Ballagaat on account of the Beyra a Class to whom this Custom particularly belongs.

built from the West gate to the North gate, when the further execution of the work was discontinued by some accidental cause, only part of the Wall in the Centre being further finished. They rebelled at this place from that period until the Cycle year of Dotta when the Nadapatty was the superior Lords of these Polligars, were destroyed by the Mulgulmans. —

AD 1576

The Polligars of Chittledroog in this interval rose to much Power in the neighbouring Countries viz: Heera Naik, Timmapa Naik Cherriapa Naik, Volap Naik, Dasana Naik & Castoory Rungapah Naik; their rule was benevolent & very charitable. — In the time of Castoory Rungapah Naik, who reduced many of the surrounding Polligars being informed that the Polligars of Sarakaira were reduced from their former Condition, he picked a Quarrel with them & assembling a great Number of troops he made war on them & possessed himself of the following countries of their District viz: Anuyee, Mayacondah, Holalkera & Suntabenoor; he kept them from that time until the Cycle year Nundana; tho' still molested by his enemies but he died. His King dom his son Madacary Naik being appointed to the Kingdom of his father he being a greater Warrior than his father went against the Polligars of Needigul & Nagarom fought them & conquered some of their Countries — Some time after he also made war on the Sarakaira Polligar married a Daughter of that family, & made peace with them, he governed for several years, & departed in the Cycle year Anunda. —

AD 1652

On the death of Heera Madakary Naik his son Madakary Naik was acknowledged in the Kingdom of his father, but his Dalwoy Modanah being dissatisfied with him tho' former enmity cut off the nose of the Rayah and set up his Friend Sooracanty Rangapah a relation of the Rayah & the son of Rajana Naik, he confined the former Rayah with strict Care in a close Prison and

---

In this year Sera was besieged by Adil Shah but not taken the Rayeel however then returned to Chandergherry.

and caused Sooracoonta Rangapa to be acknowledged thro' that Raajeum. But all the Inhabitants & occupiers of lands being provoked by Dalvoy Moodanah's Treachery they rose in Insurrection & cut off the head of Rangapa Naik & of all his adherents & set up the Son of Heera Comarapa named Chickonnah whom they acknowledged in the Cycle year of Rachasa; his Rule was mild & Charitable & lasted up to the Cycle year of Achaya when this King dies. The Raajeum of Chittledroog was after this in much confusion thro' Mismanagement; for some time till the year Soocla.*1

A.D. 1675.

A.D. 1686

A.D. 1689

The Inhabitants then brought in Burmapa Naik a son of Madakary Naik who had been kept in confinement by the Dalvoy Moodanah, and acknowledged him in the King. Com. in the Cycle year of Soocla on the 10th of Ausweeja Month; He soon after went to visit & to examine all the Countries & came in the Progress of his Journey to Mayacondah where the Shanboag Impidasa and Boodajoora Linga Bootloo the Calender Bramin, coming to pay their respects & presenting him as usual the Muntrachetalloo* Rice and Turmerick Consecrated the Rajah caused them to be seated on a Carpet; while they were discoursing with the Rajah about the affairs of their Station the King observed that the Rajah of Sarakanra when he begun to build this fort after the mode of Bunkapoor had been obliged to leave it unfinished by his war with his Ancestors who had then captured the place that he was resolved to complete it in the same fashion, but he was at a loss to know on what Plan the fort of Bankapoor was constructed, & therefore he wished to have such information as they could give him of that fort × × × × × × × × × × × thereupon the Shanboag inscribed the plan of the fort of Bankapoor upon paper in a very curious manner and shewed it to the King, who was highly pleased with his ingenuity & employed him to put it into execution— The Rajah returning to Chittledroog Ramparasa built the fort with one Battery, & also a Mahall or Palace in it; After it was finished

*1 See account of this Insurrection in the Chittledroog History. Page 11

*2 Rice coloured with Turmeric usually presented to Superiors—

A D 1721

finished the King died & his Son Madakary Nayk succeeded in the Cycle year of Plava & governed the Kingdom ten times better than his father, against the opposition of all the Polligars whom he conquered taking several of their Countries - The Polligars of Harponelly and Roydroog consulting together & considering that the King of Chitteldroog having by force of Arms taken so many of their Countries, it was a great reflection on them to remain passive & Idle like Women after the loss of their Countries, determined by all means to retrieve their loss & recover them again; so they cultivated friendship with the Sagarem Polligar called Boodee Bauwapa Nayk who sent a great body of troops under an Officer called Rohtilengaya to their aide - Shivasakar Nayk Rayah of Harponelly & Veonatee Nayk King of Roydroog being joined by Rohtilengaya having compleated all their Equipages of war, they appeared to the North of Sanoor to arrest them - On his coming they proceeded with their united forces (about 40,000 troops of all kinds) against Madaconda proposing to break and reduce the Power of the Chitteldroog Rayah on account of the disgrace & loss they had suffered from him; they first invested the fort of Ramgerry & also invested the fort of Myconda which they had besieged for 3 Months when Madakary Nayk assembling about 20,000 Troops belonging to Seedojee the Mharatta & 5000 Troops of his own, advanced to Mayaconda from Chitteldroog & encamped at the Tank of Magaddy he began to engage the enemy; but three allied Polligars having in the mean time bribed Sadojee & created some misunderstanding between him and Madakary Nayk; in consequence the followers of Seedojee when they came to approach the enemy remained quietly drawn up without striking a blow or assisting either party under pretext that Madakary Nayk had not fulfilled his engagements with them at least they made use of this to conceal the cause of their inactivity —

Next

Next morning both parties engaged again fighting from Morning till 12 at Noon; the people of Karponelly fought fiercely & distroyed a great Number of their opponents being placed under cover of the bank of a Tank: the Polligar Chiefs observing their loss advanced & surrounded their Camp; The Generals & principal people about Madakary Naik then represented to him that it would be now proper to cease the combat for that day & to begin on the next morning; he replied thus "that it "was not becoming a warrior to recede or retreat when surrounded by his "enemy; that it was more becoming to leave their bodies on the place "than to get a dishonorable name by falling back from fight" he then turned & advanced upon the enemy & while he was fighting most courageously — Conati Naik Rajah of Roydroog came up seated on his Elephant & encountered the Elephant of Madakary Naik — These Rival Rajahs were highly pleased to have the opportunity of engaging in Single combat & ordered their Elephant Drivers to fix Chains on their Elephants legs to keep them steady & immoveable, as they considered it highly disgraceful to retreat or fall back from this combat wherein they proposed to settle their long subsisting enmity. — They for some time continued to discharge arrows at each other till at last Madakary Naik fell upon his Elephant being severely wounded by the arrows of the Roydroog Rajah. Some of the Sirsoor Naik's people coming up to him attempted to cut off his head the Raja (it is said) to avoid the pain & being desirous that his Soul should be soon set at liberty from further trouble; threw away the Tayetes* which was tied to his body (a Gold box inclosing a Root, which is considered as a charm that secures a person from death) and requested them "to kill "him with one blow without delay" they accordingly put him to death & carried off his head: This happened in the Cyclic Year of Veebava in the 13th of Palagoonum Month. The Polligar then caused the Corpse to be carried to Hayaconda to ascertain whether it was really that of the Rajah & there being none of his relations in the Camp they

A.D. 1748

* Tayetes a Gold box inclosing a root which is considered as a charm that secures a person from death

sent thither for some of those who knew him for this purpose find-
ing by their report that this was the body of Madakary Naick
they caused all his relations & country people who were there to do
honor to so renowned a warrior to carry out the corpse to the South
East of Mayaconda & burnt him there on a Pile*1 The Polliga
continued to invest the Fort until 2½ Months mean while those of
his followers who escaped from the battle returned to Chitteldroog
& acquainted Castoory Rungapah Naick of the mournfull cir-
cumstances attending the death of his father; he collected a great num-
ber of troops & established himself in the State in the Cycle years of
A.D 1748 Vabava in the 12th. of Palagoonum Month in old Moon days, he
then established a friendly intercourse with Morari Row & the
Nabob of Serapa*2 Heelaul Hoodi Cawn, by means of a presen
to the amount of 100,000 Pagodas who sent a great number of
armed Men to his aid on this War; he then marched to Maya-
conda engaged them in several fierce encounters & obliged them to
return to their places with much loss. He added 2 Batteries to
this place & gave it such repairs as made it very strong; he also
built a Pagoda on the spot where Madakary Naicks corpse
was burnt.

A.D 1754 This Rajah governed till the Cycle year of Bava to the
Month of Aushadum; and after him his son Madakary
Naick was acknowledged in the same years of 10th. of Aushadum
New moon days. In his time Hyder Ally Cawn cultivated friend-
ship with him, & conquered all the Country of Naggur &c by
his aid; but being at last displeased with him thro' the ill offices
of his Enemies he came against Chitteldroog & invested the place
for three Months, the Mharattas in the mean time advancing
towards Seerapurtty and Dumbuk to the assistance of Mada-
kary Naick the Bahader advances to meet them, & prevail-
ing on them to retire by bribes he again returned to Chitteldroog

*1 The Tomb of Madakaree Naick is still to be seen near the Fort of Poonalle, it is a kind of small Chapel where his effigies were worshipped as a Hero or Hero, while the family flourished.

*2 Father of Sanoor

and surrounded it for 6 Months. Madakaree Naik defended the place gave him much trouble by the defence he made but being betrayed by his Mussulman Officers he was taken & carried to Seringapatam.

Tippoo came against Mayaconda while Hyder besieged Chitteldroog; the Killadar of Mayaconda defended the place for 15 days, but at last it was taken and all the garrison were carried to Seringapatam; an Amildar was then placed on Hyder's account and ever since the Amildars of Chitteldroog for Hyder and Tippoo have managed Mayaconda. In the reign of the Sultan in the Cycle year Vecrodicrootan on the 11th of Chaitra A D 1791 Month on the new moon days Appaw Sahib son of Parseram Bhow came to Chitteldroog while Mahomed Cawn was manager when the English Bahaders came to make war with Tippoo in 1790. Appa Sahib made a fierce attack on the place which was given up on Cowle. When the Sultan negociated with the English Bahaders Appaw Saheb gave it up to Tippoo in the Cycle year Paredavee & returned to his own Country.

Afterward in the Cycle year of Sedaree in 30th of A D 1799 Chittra Month in the Old moon Days when Tippoo was Slain & the English Bahaders had conquered the Mysore Dominion, Myconda was given to the Mysore Rajah Kistna Rajah Woodiar by whose Sabadar Vencatapa it is now managed —

Remarks on Mayaconda

June 30th 1801

1 Situation

Mayaconda is situated West of Chittledroog 8 Cos distance.

2 Boundaries

The Boundaries of Mayaconda extends on the East to Maurie Canava one Cos: on the South it borders with Bu-ma Naik Droog 3 Cos; South West with the Buswapa-tam Sumar at 1½ Cos; on the West with Buswapatam; North West with Hurryhurr District North East with Anuyeat 1 Cos distance; on the North with Hurryhurr 6 Cos. In the Roudree year 1000 it was divided in 9 Taroffs but it is div-ded in this present Poormaty year into 2 Divisions Dava-nacara and Myconda & then subdivided into Taroffs as follow-wiz:

3 Divisions

Davanacara	Mayaconda
1 Davanacara	1 Myconda
2 Aunagoor	2 Codaganore
3 Honore	3 Lokekara
4 Batore	
5 Hadady	

4 Soil

The Soil of this District[*1] is red Sandy or Stony The Soil of Codaganore is Clay. In the Davancaree & Lakekaree Taroffs the-re is 6 kinds, Clay, Sand, Stones, & mixed red Soile 3

5 Productions

The Grains produced in the Sandy Soil is Raggy, Sama, Navara Togara & Vigaroo; in clay, Jalee, Wheat, Cotton, Badala, Hoorbe, Coosoova & Nacasa; In the red Soil, Jalee & Navone and in Stony ground Saja & Hoorsoolee, Paddy if there is water, is produced in all the Soils except in Sandy grounds.

There is little Wheat produced in this District: the Fruits are Plantains & Mangoes but not so plentiful as at Anuyeat this

*1 The District is bounded on the East by a ridge of hills which extends from Sondacallon North East as far as Nee-ratady. This Maurie Canava one of it's

*2 Mayaconda divided into 8 Taroffs
this Year has 137 Villages
to which belong 99 Tanks
46 Coontas

446 Wells
3080 Houses
2955 Families
14500 Men, Women & Children Etc Etc Etc

there are no Jack, Pine Apples Anjoor or Plumbs, nor fine Rice as at Ambrapoor and Nidigull but only Chanageery Paddy a sort of thick Rice;- The Water of the Town of Mayaconda is brakish.

6 Language

The Natives of this District generally speak the Canada Tongue.-

7 Food

The Food of the Natives is generally Raggy, & Jola Pindemereyum a kind of Gram which they boil, also Balacaloo or Red gram.- The Bramins use half Raggy food & half Paddy because Raggy is not fit to be offered to their Gods; The poor people make up the Raggy into a kind of balls which they chew when they are travelling or going about their common business & thus is their principal Food.-

8 Manufactures

The Coorooma People weave Combadies from 1 Rupee to 4 Pagodas in value at Davancara

No Iron Works or large Iron Vessels made here as in Hoodroog

The Cows and Horses are worth from 3 to 6 & 7 Pagodas.- Goats do not thrive in this Country.-

The Animals in the Woodland are Tygers, Wild Hogs, Deers Antelope, Bears, Hares &c. but no Elephants, Lions, Eagles or Camels.- A Species of the Common fowls is frequently found in this District, the blood bone flesh, skin, and feathers of which are black: these are called Karakanaudum.- In the year of Calayookdee in Ashodum month Tippoo Sultan collected many of these fowls & had them carried to Seringapatam whence they are now scarce.-

10 Inhabitants

There are many Lingayets in this County.- The Lingayets or those who wear the Linguam tied about their necks never eat any flesh, or Meat.- The Jungums are their Priests: they can eat food in the house of any people, who wear the Linguam even in Barbers

Lingayet Sect

In

In this Sect, all inferior Castes assuming the Lingum are call
Punchamooloo or the 5th Caste. – For instance the Nayronelly
Rajahs who were originally of the Boyaloo, since they assume
the Lingum are called Punchamooloo; the Jungums gen
=rally have their Lingum made of the Balapum (a kind of
stone) which they wear round their necks; if it is lost or broke by
any accident they are obliged by law to die; therefore for the great
=er safety of the Lingum which is always presented in a small
box they cover it with Sajarasum a kind of paste & the Lin
=gum belonging deposited in the box it is wrapped up in cloth &
put into another box of any metal except Iron for greater secu
=rity; Silver is generally used; the poor people then wrap it
round in a good cloth for they are exceedingly careful that no har
happen to it; looking on themselves them as Seeva Bacoo loo or
Saints of Seevoo they imagine there is no Caste superior to them
in the world; yet their Pride is much fallen since the time of the
Nagaroo Polligars because there are many now of the other
Castes in these Districts; It is the duty of the Jungums or Priests
of the Lingavantooloo, to tie the Lingams round their disciples
necks; they are also obliged by Vow to beg; the Lingavantooloo
wash their Lingums or Gods in the water that is used for wash
ing the feet of their Ministers, because they look on them as great
=er than their Gods and when these Goorus come to their houses
they prostrate themselves at his feet & do every thing according to
his wishes with the utmost respect.–

The Lingavantooloo and Mardooloo generally
use the Canara Language in their houses in all these Coun
=tries being the original Inhabitants of the Canara Dominions;
the first Ministers or teacher of the Mardooloo called Sarvo
=gacharloo having been incarnated in the Canara Country,
Basuvee Eswara the first Gooroo of the Jungums who was
incarnated

Balapum.

incarnated at Calleyanum & first established this sect in the Carnatic Dominion; both these Teachers composed good Books containing the Doctrines of their Religion.

The Jungums and Lingavanloo never rejoice at births or mourn at deaths nor do they in many other respects conform to the Native Customs. When a Lingavunt dies he is interred in the Ground & not burnt in the fire; when their Gooroos die they keep the Corpse in their house for two or three hours; then eating food with their Relations they all join and carry the Corpse to the Burying ground attended by several sorts of Music, and bury him with expressions of pleasure. Annually on the 30th day of Assweyjom Month they meet at one place and perform a ceremony in the name of their Ministers, they eat on that occasion victuals prepared of rice and Cororaloo which is previously offered to the Manes of their Ministers.

Badars

The Badarloo many of whom are in these Districts worship Haroomuntoo.

There are few ancient Inscriptions

The air of this Country is reckoned healthy & instances occur of people living 100 Years old.

Circars share of the Crop or Revenue

The Ryuts of this Country give one share of the Crop to the Circar and take two shares to themselves of the produce of a Plough to which two Bullocks are attached called Nagary; besides they pay 2 Pagodas for each Plough; they pay 4 or 5 Pagodas for a Plough requiring 4 Bullocks according to the Nature of the Soil but if the shares are equal they do not pay any Money; but they sometimes pay a Loan or Money rent alone

* This mode of proportioning the share of Crop between the Circar & Ryuts is peculiar to Mayaconda.

In this sect, all inferior Castes assuming the Lingum are call
Punchamooloo or the 5th Caste — For instance the Harponelly
Rajahs who were originally of the Boyaloo, since they assum
the Lingum are called Punchamooloo; The Jungums ge
-rally have their Lingum made of the Balapum (a kind o
stone) which they wear round their necks; if it is lost or broke
any accident they are obliged by law to die; therefore for the grea
-t safety of the Lingum which is always preserved in a small
box they cover it with Sajarasum a kind of paste & the Lin
-gum belonging deposited in the box it is wrapped up in cloth &
put into another box of any metal except Iron for greater sec
-urity; Silver is generally used; the poor people there wash it
round in a good cloth for they are exceedingly careful that no ha
happen to it; looking on themselves there as Seeva Bacoo Sloo
Saints of Seevoo they imagine there is no Caste superior to the
in the world; yet their Tribe is much fallen since the time of the
Nagaroni Polligars because there are many now of the other
Castes in these Districts; It is the duty of the Jungums or Priest
of the Lingavantooloo, to tie the Lingams round their disciples
necks; they are also obliged by Vow to beg; the Lingavantoolo
wash their Lingums or Gods in the water that is used for wa
ing the feet of their Ministers, because they look on them as gre
-ater than their Gods and when these Goorloo come to their house
they prostrate themselves at his feet & do every thing according t
his wishes with the utmost respect —

The Lingavantooloo and Mardooloo generally
use the Canara Language in their houses in all these Coun
-tries being the original Inhabitants of the Canara Dominion
the first Minister or teacher of the Mardooloo called Sarva
gacharloo having been incarnated in the Canara Country
Basavas Eswar the first Goorloo of the Jungums who was
incarnated

* Balapum.

incarnated at Calleeyanum & first established this sect in the Carnatic Dominion; both these Teachers composed good Books containing the Doctrines of their Religion.

The Jungums and Singavanbooloo never rejoice at births or mourn at deaths nor do they in many other respects conform to the Native Customs. — When a Singavant dies he is interred in the Ground & not burnt in the fire; when their Sooroos die they keep the Corpse in their house for two or three hours; then eating food with their Relations they all join and carry the Corpse to the Burying ground attended by several sorts of Music, and bury him with expressions of Pleasure. — Annually on the 30th day of Assureejom Month they meet at one place and perform a ceremony in the name of their Ministers, they eat on that occasion victuals prepared of rice and Cororolloo which is previously offered to the Manes of their Ministers

Badars

The Badarloo many of whom are in these Districts worship Hanoomuntoo. —

There are few ancient Inscriptions

The Air of this Country is reckoned healthy & several instances occur of people being 100 Years old. —

Circars share of the Crop or Revenue

The Ryuts of this Country give one share of the Crop to the Circar and take two shares to themselves of the produce of a Plough to which two Bullocks are attached called a Vagary; besides they pay 1 Pagoda for each Plough; they pay 4 or 5 Pagodas for a Plough requiring 4 Bullocks according to the Nature of the Soil but if the shares are equal they do not pay any Money; but they sometimes pay a Land or Money rent at a low

---

This mode of proportioning the shares of Crop between the Circar & Ryuts is peculiar to Vayacondah.

The Measures of the Grain in this Country is as the ra

Measures

3 Sears	1 Seeda
16 Seedas	1 Vokallom
20 Vokalloms	1 Candy

There is little difference in Weights from those of Chittledroog

Holalkara

Chanashoomar of Kolalkara Continued

No. of Houses	Names of the Villages	Enumeration of Castes — Hindoos — Brahmins: Bidawonies	Brahmins: Ulchas	Soodras: Comatties	Soodras: Langums	Soodras: Sadanee or Sanadee	Soodras: Poojaries	Soodras: Conchittigas	Soodras: Sengatties	Soodras: Kaad Vakkal (Rayists)	Soodras: Telligas	Soodras: Sucklers	Soodras: Basket Makers	Soodras: Vannikas	Soodras: Shanars	Soodras: Togarus (Cloth Manufacturers)	Soodras: Kumbars	Soodras: Moochigas	Soodras: Kullo	Soodras: Coarmas (Bricklayers)	Soodras: Taylors	Soodras: Kammas (Blacksmiths)	Soodras: Nauyinda (Barbers)	Soodras: Agasas (Washermen)	Soodras: Sangatis	Soodras: Panchauls (Silversmiths)	Soodras: Cullootorthas	Soodras: Cadigas	Soodras: Oyals (Tankaligas)	Soodras: Callawarus (Brahmins)	Soodras: Ruddas	Soodras: Pully	Soodras: Jogies	Soodras: Komsalis (Konga Priests)	Soodras: Cottimas or Bandgestrades (Cloggers and Basket makers)	Miscellaneous: Bidaree Boya	Miscellaneous: Kyaty or Boya	Miscellaneous: Nuggers or Churchers	Miscellaneous: Mogaitte	Miscellaneous: Jains	Miscellaneous: Muslemans	Total
1	Kolalkaras	18	"	17	3	3	3	29	78	5	"	6	"	1	1	2	8	14	17	2	7	3	6	3	9	"	5	5	"	1	1	1	"	4	33	1	13	"	7	42	343
2	Goondaree	1	"	"	1	"	67	26	125	"	4	"	"	2	"	1	"	21	15	6	"	4	8	"	11	1	1	1	10	1	3	"	5	"	77	3	19	1	"	12	439
3	Tamyary	8	1	11	"	"	13	42	159	"	"	"	"	8	2	1	"	9	42	11	3	8	10	"	13	"	2	8	9	2	2	"	"	"	99	3	33	"	"	17	526
4	Indaneer	8	"	17	"	"	28	25	184	"	1	"	1	3	4	"	4	3	21	1	5	6	7	"	27	"	"	7	5	8	2	"	"	"	117	5	42	1	"	10	553
5	Sudaneer	1	"	5	"	"	10	8	34	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	1	24	4	6	1	1	5	"	8	"	1	4	"	9	"	"	"	"	60	13	2	"	"	2	382
	Total	37	1	55	4	3	151	130	580	5	18	1	1	14	5	3	13	74	103	26	16	22	36	3	72	1	9	25	24	21	8	1	5	4	386	25	109	2	7	83	2143

Chunnashoonar of the Holalkara District in the Cyclo Years Sadruda or A.D. 1799-1800

No. of Serial	Names of the Sarooffs	Villages: Khaly	Villages: Cultivated	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruins	Villages: Total	Water: Ruins	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cellars	Water: Cesspools	Water: Wells	Water: Runnel	Water: Canal	Water: Fords	Water: Bell Fords	Water: Aqueducts	Water: Total	Wages: Pongaree (Rice)	Wages: Pongaree (Wheat)	Wages: Bengalee Rice	Wages: Bengalee Wheat	Wages: Coorgs	Wages: Saranas or Cultivators	Wages: Gardens	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Tiled	Houses: Thatched	Houses: Total	Families: Servants & Cultivators	Families: Low Servants	Families: Artificers	Families: Total
1	Holalkara	1	1	2	"	2	"	"	3	1	15	22	5	"	2	"	"	22	1	6	117	"	8	"	57			374	374	125	55	165	343
2	Goondaree	19	7	18	8	26	"	4	9	7	31	10	"	"	15	"	3	37	"	"	336	1	9	"	57			484	484	328	13	98	439
3	Taingery	28	"	21	7	28	"	6	5	12	"	17	"	2	23	1	"	76	"	6	378	"	21	2	"			607	607	241	78	157	526
4	Andanoor	38	2	36	4	40	"	4	12	16	8	35	"	2	28	1	1	75	"	4	486	3	12	1	10			610	610	406	47	100	553
5	Audanoor	17	"	16	1	17	"	1	4	7	20	18	1	2	14	"	1	35	"	"	221	2	5	"	21			339	339	182	7	93	282
	Total of the District	103	10	93	20	113	"	15	33	43	75	112	6	6	82	2	5	237	1	16	1528	6	56	3	140			2414	2414	1332	200	611	2143

Dahazada or List of the Holalkara District

(July 1801)

Sarcoffs	Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages																		
			Villy	Pahdy	Sarkl Fds	Rents	Sales	Agents	Commds	Arms	Chattellars	Mills	Sugarcane	Cocoanuts	Plantns	Betle Vine	Nagana	Sloopers	Sloop Pas
1		Sarcoff Holalkara																			
	1	Cuba Holalkara	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	15	22	52	-	5	2	-	22	1	-
		Poonoozaar	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	1	1	2	-	2	3	1	-	-	15	22	52	-	5	2	-	22	1	-
2		Sarcoff Goondawar																			
	1	Cuba Goondawar	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	27	-	57	-	-	1	-	7	-	-
	2	Mallanhully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	Haroogetty hully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	Ekahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
	5	Santanvohully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	6	Cuswanandhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
	7	Tumallapore	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	Lokatolalee	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	9	Hanemanhully	-	1	-	1	1														
	10	Bommanhatta	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
	11	Hullahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
	12	Rangapore	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13	Gudukanochully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
	14	Oblapore	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	Commasamoodum	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
	16	Aumanahaub	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	17	Arrahully	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
	18	Coonugub	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-
	19	Goondeemudwar	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
	20	Hoolamoola	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	21	Companahully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22	Hogchavanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	23	Agraharam	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	24	Voolayanoor	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
	25	Hullapore	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26	Dodaderkutta	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	19	7	18	8	26	9	7	-	1	32	10	57	3	-	15	-	37	-	-
3		Sarcoff Ramgary																			
	1	Cuba Ramgary	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	10	-	2
	2	Singanahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	3	Tokpadhully	1		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-
	4	Conwahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		1	-	-
		Carried over	4	-	4	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	1	17	-	2

No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Wally	Dubaly	Ankashto	Pannum	Total	Coconuts	Cowries	Plantains	Cajanus	Wells	Gardens	Agrahar	Mandapa	Houses	Pagodas	Pariahs
	Brought over	4	..	4	..	4	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	1	17	..
5	Chickadadoor	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
6	Pacarahosahally	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Nellukutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
8	Callookara	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
9	Doggunahaub	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
10	Kommee	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	11	..
11	Cangoonta	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
12	Nulladeehully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
13	Maradapukutta	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Rumagutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
15	Vaddoohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
16	Chickadutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
17	Chickamaganoor	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
18	Cotahaul	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
19	Banagara	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
20	Hobahully	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
21	Yazoor	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
22	Hundeganadoor	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
23	Hanomally	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
24	Dabeecutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
25	Amboby hully	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
26	Cunchapore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
27	Pullapore	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Vadaroohully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	28	..	21	7	28	5	12	..	6	27	..	..	..	23	1	70	..
	Jaroff Indanore																	
1	Cusba Indanore	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
2	Bommanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
3	Yunyututta	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
4	Woodgara	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
5	Callakkara	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Goorookully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Pootakadoor	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
8	Coolavahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
9	Nullanohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
10	Heeregoor	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
11	Dundugahully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
12	Veesubonawahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
13	Maraporc	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Callalgutta	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	8	2	10	..	1	..	5	..
15		..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Dasareehully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	Nundeehully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
18	Antapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
19	Agrahar	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
20	Vonalapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
21	Heerayamaganore	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
22	Commanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
23	Cadavoor	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
	Carried over	22	1	22	1	23	8	9	..	3	8	25	10	1	..	16	..	44	..

Taroffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Hally	Dodaly	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Coombas	Rivers	Channels	Coppellies	Wells	Tanderys	Sluices	Mondes	Fort	Hill Forts	Pagodas	Mosques	Churches
		Brought over	22	1	22	1	23	8	9	..	3	8	25	10	1	..	16	..	44	..	..
	24	Gondoomallanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	25	Codagavally	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
	26	Irengareyanmunhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..
	27	Goonyuganoor	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
	28		..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29	Hennakallava	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	30	Rangavanhully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	31	Kirmanaichdroog	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2
	32	Collavongalchully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	33	Tagadhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	34	Pallugahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	35	Sasaloo	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	36	Dovanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	37	Gyandanoohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	38	Ingalladhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	39	Shanboganelly	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40	Jogaroovanmunhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	38	2	38	2	40	12	16	..	4	8	35	10	2	..	28	1	75	..	2
5		Taroff Sudanore																			
	1	Cusba Sudanore	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..
	2	Paddubatta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
	3	Sada Shully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	14	4	14	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	4	Arusanagutta	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	5	Hakoolla	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	6	Chenapatan	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..
	7	Apparashully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	8	Karrasoohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	9	Chattunhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	10	Condavaddy	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	11	Jeeranhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	12	Cusavapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	13	Hanoomunhutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	14	Gurragud	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	15	Casathully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	16	Mullahapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	17	Coodumurhutta	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		Total	17	..	16	1	17	11	7	..	1	20	15	21	14	1	14	..	35	..	..

Abstract of the Kolalkara District

No. of Saroffs	Names of Saroffs	Villages					Paddy	Corrahal	Arecas	Cocoanuts	Betle	Sundries	Grahastams	Mandapas	Huts	Hill Huts	Pagodas	Mosques
		Paddy	Ga Paddy	Inhabited	Ruined	Total												
1	Cusba Kolalkara	1	1	2	..	2	3	1	..	..	15	22	52	..	5	2	..	22	1
2	Ditto Goondary	19	7	18	8	26	9	7	..	4	32	10	57	3	..	15	..	37	..
3	Ditto Ramgiery	28	..	21	7	28	5	12	..	6	..	27	..	..	..	23	1	10	..
4	Ditto Andanoor	38	2	36	4	40	12	16	4	4	8	35	10	1	..	28	1	15	..
5	Ditto Sudanoor	17	..	16	1	17	4	7	..	1	20	18	21	1	1	14	..	35	..
	Total ..	103	10	93	20	113	33	43	..	15	75	112	140	5	6	82	2	229	1

Historical Account of the District of Holalkara

Collected at Holalkara June 1801 and translated by C. U. Boria

---

A Boyauver of the name of Doommee Dodunnah Naik resided at the village of Doommee which is now a Cullobhully or Additional Village near Hollal, in the time of the Coorma Rayelloo of Beejanagur, being appointed by Government to manage the Revenue of this Country, committed to his care, after some time his Son Goolleyapah Naik was appointed in his fathers place in whose time a man named Bora Goud came from the Northward with all his family, in consequence of some disturbances in his Native Country, this Bora Goud representing that he would willingly put himself in Goolleyapah Naiks protection as a Ryot, the latter willing to encourage him, but unwilling to deprive those who were already settled in the Ryot'ed villages of their lands determined to find a new settlement for him if possible, & went about the Country in quest of some lands fit for him to cultivate, Coming into the Country where at present Holalkara is situated, (then a wild Forest) near a ruined Pagoda of Gopal Swamy, he was informed it had been the Site of a Village many ages ago & that the God called in Canara Tammal lo Hiolna was worshipped there, He immediately began to clear away the Jungle which overran the land & built there the Village of Tammalo so named from that

that God; on its being finished he appointed Bo=
=racgoud as Head Gouds & other Sepagars* under
him; & thence returned to his Capital.—

Bora Goud being a good tem=
=pered & able man, encouraged many people to
settle in his new Village & having encreased the
Population of Soniall to be equal to the Capi=
=tal of his Superior, Goolleyapa Naik was
highly pleased with this good management.

Goolleyapa Naik coming to
see the new Establishment understanding that
the Inhabitants were uneasy at their having
no better security for their Village than a Tap,
& that they conceived a stronger Fortification
necessary midst these thick & dangerous woods
build there a Fort; & a Pagoda dedicated to the
before named God Gopall Kistna & a large
Tank. On Goolleyapa Naik's build=
=ing the Hollal & Kara, people gave them
the name of Holalkara. Holal signifying
that Village & Kara a Tank in Canara.

Goolleyapa Naik departed
from this world to Heaven & leaving no Chil=
=dren nor descendants after him, the Soonnul
District was assumed by Unoonapa Naik
Son of Ramachendrapa Naik Poli=
=gar of Harakara.

At this period Mulla Simma
=na Naik resided at Jadageldroog in great
poverty & came to Veeraldy to acquire some
means of subsistence; in the year Sallee 41=
=han 1398 & the Doormkee Cycle; there

A D 1475

* Sepagars, the Barrah Putteagars** & Village Heads attending to Management & Government.

** This Mulla Simpray Naik is the Ancestor of the Gulleldroog family see their History Page 2 — Difficulty occurs in the Chronology which induces a Suspicion of the Accuracy of this first date. Narsing Rayeels reign the first of the New Dynasty commences from A.D. 1412 & that of Veya Narsim Rayeel ends in A.D. 1430; but the Doormkee Cycle Year falls out either in 1398 A.D. 13 Years before the Canara Monarch's decline or in the reign of Achoota Rayeel 1458 A.D. from it would appear that he availed himself of the revolution in the Goo=
=vernment to get clear of Veya under the New Dynasty & this introduction of the Boya Tribes into Ballaghaut
was in consequence of that change.—

A.D 1458 - A.D 1535

hearing that a new King Narsinga Rayel had attained to the Government of Beejanagur Hemmanna Naick went to that Court in quest of service & soon after came back with the appointment of Naick of the Giddies of Heeroor, Chittledroog & its defendancies.

On his arrival in this Country he lived for some time in the Village of Rangapatam, his father Heera Naick & his Mother dying, he erected 2 Tombs* for them there & carried his family to reside on the Hill of Chittledroog on account of the Boyavars plundering the Country. In the time of this Timmanna Naick he built here a large Pagoda to Gopalswamy & established this place as a Cusbah, attaching Doonnee to it as a Cullookhully.

Afterward he was promoted in the Service of the Rayalee & obtained the Royal Order to be Pollegar* of the Chittledroog District, which he managed to his death together with the appointment of Naick Tenure for the other Giddies.

His son Obanna Naick entered in the room of his deceased father, he was devout & was favored by the God of Lucedar, he departed this life in the year Vedeswaran 1525 of Vobavenacolar. Notwithstanding Kotakhard was included in the District of Basavapatam then belonging to the Pollegar of Tarakera Virapal Naick, yet the Chittledroog people used them to keep their Sepoys here to watch the place.

A.D 1602

After this, in the time of Bustoory Rungappa Naick the Kingdom of Anagoondy being subverted by the Mussulmen, Kanaul

*2 Hence it appears there were two dyings Places. Viz. Naik-Tannah Military Governor or Lieutenant of the Giddies & the Pollegar Protector or Administrator of the Civil Government

* In their Tombs at Halsoor June 1811 Lasbela Chittledroog History Page 6.

called Cauvi Vengeer to the Beejapore Gen
thus advancing into this Country assumed possession
of their Districts & established at Hillidur here
named Deevood-Cauvi with some troops; a few
years after a Servant of the Chittledroog Rajahs
named Conchana united with the Mussulman
Hillidur against the authority of his Master; at
last he killed his confederate & possessed himself
of all authority in the District but Custoory
Rungappa Naick surprised him & put him
to death & reduced the District to his obedience
During the short Management of Conchana,
he built 12 Cos distant from this place a Mud Fort
remarkable for being supported by one Pillar on
=ly together with an Office Bar small square tank
faced with Stones & Steps.

After the death of Custoory Rangap
=pa Naick his Son Madukary Naick manag
=ed for 23 Years & died in the year Sallevahan
1596 (Sic Belched Ans Chka)

His Son Madukary Naick & their
Cousin Seevaranda Rangeapah ruled for
60* Years the former being killed by the latter in
to the Year 1596 (Canada)

Chickonna Naick after this ma
=naged for 12 Years & died in the year 1608

Burmapah Naick next suc
=ceeded to the Seeva of Chittledroog, who took
the Hills of Ramageery, Burmanaick droog
& Rungiahdroog, & built strong forts upon
them being conveniently situated on his Frontier, af
ter establishing his people there Barracaping the
Country

* Probably an error of the Canarese Copyists as the Belchode & concurring Chittledroog Accounts allow only an interval of a few Months that preceded Chickonnahs Naicks Accession.

Country in good order he died in the year 1643 of Sa-
-leevahan.

On his death his Son Madukaroo Naik took possession of his fathers Estate — Enmity having encreased between him & the Harponelly Pottigar — Madukaroo Naik marched with his troops & surrounded Balloovaddee a Village of Harponelly; His Enemy declining to oppose this Great Force marched secretly with the auxiliary troops of the Royadroog, & Bedoondoor Poligars to Hoda-
-gara whence they detached 700 Peons under Mur-
-mujee Cadolee who surprised & took Ramageery from the Chittledroog Peons who were off their guard. Madeekary Naik on the hearing of this took Balloovaddee by assault & instantly returned with his Army to Ramageery which he invested; there-
-upon the Enemy marched from Hodagara to attack him & Madukaroo Naik advanced to meet them; they had a long conflict in which Jompanna Naik brother of Madukary Naik attacking them with such vigor that he killed great numbers defeated that night one half of their Army, & when day broke next morning the rest fled away out of their sight.*

As soon as this Army were put to flight the garrison left in Ramgeery leaving the Keys in the Gates went off to join the broken troops of their Master the Harponelly Pottigar — Next Morning Madukar Naik established his troops again in Ramgeery & from that time kept possession for many years till he was slain at last in the battle near Nayaconda in the Soleeravahan Year 1670 (Vedhare Syde 15th) In his

A D 1747

* See Another Account of this Action in the Chittledroog History Page 17 A D 1743

On his death his Son Custoory Rangapa
Naik was appointed to the Kingdom & Managed during
A.D. 1753 his life time without any War; he died in the Year 1676.

When Madukary Naik ruled the
Seema of Chittledroog, Hyder Ali Cawn coming wit
a great Army besieged the fort of Chittledroog, in the
A.D. 1777 Month of Aushadam of Karalombee Cycle Year; then
one of his Officers, with a Detachment from his Grand
Army took the Hill fort of Ramgeery by assault: afte
A.D. 1778 this, Hyder returning in the Cycle Year Vecumbee from
the Expedition against the Mahrattas reduced the Coun-
try & Capital of Chittledroog, & carried the Rajah
his family prisoners to Seringapatam, confining the
in strong Hill Forts.

After this War the Bahadder's Un-
der Native Chief Officers managed the affairs of the Chit-
tledroog Seema until the Bahadder died in the Sha-
A.D. 1782 Ghaat, in the Eastern Kist Month of Salavaratan Cycle
Year his Son Tipsoor Sultaun was acknowledged in
the Month of Narrungeen of that Year; & his Officers
A.D. 1791 & other officers, managed the Civil Government, Cawn
Cawn Bhow the Mahratta advanced in that Year with
great numbers of troops into the Country, & first laid
waste & plundered the Country, they established their
in the Giddries driving out the Sultans. After collec-
the Revenues for one Year they returned home, when Tipp
had negociated peace with the Company.

After Tipsoo Sultan was
slain in the war with the Company's forces at Seringa-
patam on the 30th Bahoolam of Chitra Month
A.D. 1799 Saulardee Cycle Year, Colonel Wellesley coming from
Seringapatam established the Company's Guards &c

of Dushaddom of this Year 79 In all the Stations & Gud-
-dies. -- This Country being included in the Portion
ceded to the Mysore Rajah Kistnarauja Tadepaur his
Amuldars received charge of the Civil Authority & have
been ever since in the management to this day. -

Some Remarks on the District of Holalkeira

collected from the information of the Amuldar Serishtadars &c. June 1801

1 Situation

Holalkhand is situated in a South West direction about 24 Miles from Chittledroog & 53 Miles NW from Seera.

2 Divisions

The District is divided now into
5 Taroofs
103 Villages
2414 Houses
33 Tanks &c (See Jamesmar)

3 Population

The Population is supposed to consist of 3243 Families See Jamesmar.

4 Boundaries

3 Cofs distant on the West & South ridges of high hills form the Boundary all round the country; beyond these Hills is the Beedoonore Country — 3 Cofs East some Hills divide it from the Hofsadroog Country — 3½ Cofs North it is bounded by the Beemavaram District 5 Cofs. North West it bounds with Myaconda 1½ Cofs East it joins Beemasamoodrum.

5 Rivers

There are no considerable Rivers. The Hal-rudravatee passing thro, at Hurryhur falls into the Toongabudra.

6 Hill Forts

There are 3 Hill Forts in this District
1 Burmanaik Droog
2 Ramageery
3 Ranjian Droog

Villages Roads &c

Burnapa Naick rebuilt the Pagoda of Gopaldavara at Holalkara; The Tank named Honnakara North East of the place; he also repaired & put in good condition the Tank West of the Village originally built by Goolerjapa Naick of Doonnee.

Gardens

Since this Tank was repaired the Inhabitants have made several Gardens below it but there are no Gardens at present below the Honnakara.

Productions Fruits

These Gardens produce plenty of Mangoes, Plantains, Limes Jacks, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Betel & Areca Nuts, Tamarind &

Water

Few Cuppelas are used for cultivation here as there are so many Tanks. Cuppelas are seldom used in Gardens being only useful to water Trees planted on high grounds where water cannot be introduced by Channels from the Tanks.

Soil

The Soil is divided into 4 Kinds, 1 Ragada or black 2 Moodal Boomee or Sandy Earth, 3 Canagal or Red, 4 Corral or Brown.

1 Ragada produces plenty of Jollu or Joaree, Chenna, Navanu, Cotton, Poodocotoo, Wheat, & Togara.

2, The Moodal Boomee produce in general Raggy, this small grain is the principal food for the Canara people as Rice is to the Tellingaes) Navana, Save, Avara, Horse Gram, Hoorlee & Oil seeds.

3 In the Soil Kempa Boomee, Sazza & Horalloo or Samp Oil seeds are cultivated.

4 In the Corral Earth plenty of Salt is to be extracted a very little Paddy; as that Grain is produced in all Lands cultivated below Tanks.

12 Cattle. There are plenty Cows & Sheep for Milk & but few Buffaloes, a Bullock is worth here from 3 to 6 & 7 Pagodas.

13 Wild Animals The Animals found in the Junoples are Carranee or Deer - Hoolee or Tyger - Carradee or Bear - Moolla or Hare Coudhundee or Wild Hoog - Narry or Jackals - Chirta or Tyger Cats - Tolla or Wolf - Woodoom or Guana & plenty of Peacocks.

No Cuttly Gurba (Rhyceros) or Elephants.

14 Wood The Wood found in the Junoples & generally used for Materials in Buildings in this Country are Chammenger, Cara or Mootee Garrat. Hamoo, Bamoo Cocoanuts, Jeka. Ma-surika, Apa Bamboos & many of the Tara Gidda & Talle there are also some Benjamin & Teakwood found among the Hills -

15 Minerals In the Villages Tallegar Hully of Cusba Saroy Cafara Hully of Ayadanoor Saroo & Gickanahully & Gondadoor Saroo are Iron mines where great quantities are made from small stones collected from the neighbouring Hills & refined in Hommals or Furnaces built for that purpose when this Ore is refined & reduced to Masses or Cakes of Iron in this state they sell it to the Merchants.

16 Manufactures They manufacture no Cotton Cloths nor Comba-bles finer than 10 Sultan Fanams value. -

17 Commerce Merchants bring hither fine Rice, Pepper & Arreka Nuts from the Beedenore Country & Carvy from hence Tamarind & Tobacco. the other Grains of this Country are sold at Chittledroog.

The Fort

Mulkeira

The Fort of Holalkera has 2 Gates; one on the East & the other on the West - 33 Batteries or small Bastions & 1 Large circular Stone Tower of two stories high in the centre of the Village; there are two ditches carried round the fort; all these buildings are decayed and out of repair

Market

Close to the East side of the Fort is a Pettah where a Fair is held every Sunday.

No fortified

In this District every Village is fortified by Walls or Batteries & however poor & small they are at least surrounded by a common hedge to guard against wild beasts & Thieves.

Hosa Mulkeira South built a Village named Chandra Shekarpoor 2 Mile South East from here upon a Low Rock & a small tank called Basava Cattle named, during his & his sons times Chandra Shekarpoor was a Godday but is now ruined

The Inhabitants only use the Common Langua.

There are many Dingums in this District

Hofsadroog & Muttoad

General Abstract of Chanashooman of the Hossadroog District for the Year Declaration or A.D. 1799-1800

| No. of Mutteals of Taraffs | Names of the Taraffs | Villages | | |

Chanashooman of Hossadroog continued

Enumeration of Castes
Hindoos
Soodras

No.	Names of the Taraffs	Brahmens	Rajkumars	Comatties	Kayasthas	Soolcarrs	Corrack Cayars	Longcarrs	Hallabarrs	Vellalars	Bogars	Shanars	Nonaars	Wangers	Mallawars	Kurrubers	Coopers	Taylors	Beggars	Shanars	Sheppards	Cullars	Cudaday	Cummalars	Moorasars	Leathers	Shoemakers	Sawdlers	Rangaries	Dyers	Calinders	Barbers	Washermen	Tandans	Toddy drawers	Fishermen	Cowherds	Slaughterers	Musicians	Dancing girls	Jugglers	Fakeers	Slatkatars	Lingayars	Coshtees	Cummalars	Sutlers	Merchants	Shroffs	Bedars	Boyas	Shikaries	Kotcars	Nulgiriers	Maharattas	Jains	Mahomedans	Grand Total
1	Hossadroog	32	3	1	1	5	3	2	1	2	8	1	1	40	8	23	3	6	5	9	27	3	3	1	2	2	4	16	18	1	1	60	2	28	4	6	364
2	Kungoor	17	6	3	1	1	3	2	15	11	7	23	1	57	31	4	6	7	15	21	9	3	2	1	88	72	39	2	1	14	246
3	Sivagoor	5	1	1	100	57	1	1	2	15	14	6	1	2	2	7	1	1	4	1	18	36	2	11	3	293
4	Jaunacull	1	1	50	64	15	2	1	3	7	7	5	9	1	2	3	15	1	1	3	1	1	30	2	21	1	8	7	278
	Total	60	1	37	2	2	203	69	18	2	16	13	18	3	1	47	9	134	182	8	27	12	7	16	29	70	7	3	3	5	2	4	19	3	124	1	2	218	15	65	2	12	30	2116
5	Hullaal	13	2	40	61	24	18	28	65	1	7	27	111	33	1	9	19	1	25	2	29	2	4	6	3	16	123	5	31	1	789
6	Tallawoo	8	101	98	10	1	3	5	4	1	2	2	7	18	15	2	39	6	24	3	3	352
7	Herrekara Nuggurpoor	3	24	37	4	1	1	1	3	3	6	8	1	45	1	1	206
	Total	24	2	225	198	38	19	29	15	10	1	7	1	37	111	51	1	1	3	14	31	1	19	2	2	9	2	4	29	6	16	207	12	55	3	5	1347
	Grand Total	84	6	37	2	1	428	84	56	21	16	41	15	28	4	7	2	24	1	258	234	9	98	13	7	31	60	1	149	9	3	5	9	7	2	8	48	9	144	1	7	420	53	124	2	18	35	3463

Dahazada of the Hossadroog District

for the Fedardee Year or A.D. 1799–1800

No. of Taraffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Black	Villages: Black & Red	Villages: Pagodas	Villages: Planted	Villages: Forts	Waters: Rivers	Waters: Creeks	Waters: Tanks	Waters: Cattrel	Waters: Wells & Salt Springs	Waters: Mondas	Waters: Arrack	Forts: Towers or Watch Forts	Forts: Sad Forts	Forts: Bungles or Batteries	Forts: Pagodas	Forts: Appa Karoms	Forts: Gardens	Remarks
1		Taraff Hossadroog																			
	1	Casba Hossadroog	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	2	41	2	7	1	"	51	16	"	1	
	2	Cangavally	1	1	2	"	2	"	1	"	9	2	"	"	"	1	16	6	"	"	
	3	Calloodoo	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	4	5	"	"	
	4	Sevanhutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	
	5	Bokkekaira	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	
	6	Machapoohully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	
	7	Veerungapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	4	1	"	
	8	Gorrabankilloo	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	
	9	Chennasamoodrum	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	
	10	Cadagaira	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	4	1	"	
	11	Cadadanahara	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	
	12	Adversunganhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	13	Rungapore	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	
	14	Channagondy	1	"	"	1	1	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	
	15	Mattandholla	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	16	Bayonhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	
	17	Chennapore	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	
	18	Conwasunganhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	
	19	Corlamavenhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	"	
	20	Mallaby	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	2	"	"	"	1	5	4	1	"	
	21	Pillapore	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	
	22	Arrallahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	
	23	Allaadhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	
	24	Condapee	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	
	25	Bagesettyhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	
	26	Anderuhutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	
	27	Goottyputta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	28	Cullooshilla	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
	29	Marabgutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	"	
	30	Hoorkahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	31	Veerapore	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		Carried over	31	1	23	9	32	3	3	6	23	77	2	7	1	2	96	79	6	1	

No. of Pergalls	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Aldeas	Villages: Pallicoy	Villages: Soldiers	Villages: Paumbs	Villages: Total	Waters: Rivers	Waters: Springs	Waters: Tanks	Waters: Pallas	Waters: Wells or Cattle Ponds	Waters: Mondals	Waters: Morass	Forts: Forts or Mud Forts	Forts: Mud Forts	Forts: Bungalows or Barracks	Boats: Boats	Boats: Catamarans	Boats: Canoes	Boats: Sattis	Remarks
		Brought over	31	1	23	9	32	3	3	6	23	77	2	7	1	2	90	49	6	1	-	
	32	Toobenakara	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	
	33	Tipparazandahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
	34	Bhadsamoodra	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
	35	Ulkagutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
	36	Honnesdatyhully	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	37	Thumpoonakara	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
	38	Cöttaokara	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	These 10 Villages are now included in the Gurdangery Distruct in 1800
	39	Doolangondy	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	40	Collerhofskhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	41	Teemalapoor	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	42	Hossoorholla	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	43	Bachavar	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	44	Dassarally	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	
		Total	44	1	32	13	45	5	6	9	28	84	2	7	1	2	98	89	8	1	-	
2		Taraff Baugoor																				
	1	Cussa Baugoor	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	48	-	-	-	1	18	28	-	-	2	
	2	Tallacutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	
	3	Gollarhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
	4	Pongasaphoodrum	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	
	5	Gaudhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	
	6	Moodapoor	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	
	7	Goondasamoodra	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
	8	Bommanahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	
	9	Chinnasamoodra	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	
	10	Habbally	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	
	11	Heeroor	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	
	12	Woganakutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
	13	Mavenakutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	
	14	Zonttegollee	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	
	15	Hubbagarra	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	1	-	
	16	Cabbal	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	
	17	Beesonhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	
	18	Combargutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
	19	Narradngondanhully	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	
	20	Nagatutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	
	21	Avravagutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	22	Vaddahoohully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	23	Jakunhully	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
	24	Cadvankutta	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
	25	Veerapoor	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	26	Honnegarra	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
		Carried over	26	2	24	4	28	-	9	31	77	-	-	-	1	3	89	3	1	9		

No. of Taraffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Wards	Villages: Dwellings	Villages: Shanbogs	Villages: Ryotts	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Choppels	Water: Tanks	Water: Tallaus	Water: Wells & Springs	Water: Nullahs	Water: Ponds	Forts: Pettahs or Towns	Forts: Forts	Forts: Choultries or Ballons	Pagodas	Mosques	Gardens	Tells	Remarks
		Brought over	26	2	24	4	28	..	..	9	31	27	..	..	..	1	39	89	3	1	9	
	27	Lachnahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	28	Nuggondah	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	8	
	29	Tahachully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	
	30	Anneevalla	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	
	31	Chickaakta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	32	Setty hully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	
	33	Codeehully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	
	34	Boonadeekutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	2	
	35	Naganoohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	36	Sheerangapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	
	37	Irontoor	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	
	38	Teedaree kara	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	
	39	Mullanoohully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	
	40	Cabbanakarla	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	41	Yemmapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	42	Ballakara	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	
	43	Vondapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	5	
	44	Chickanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	
	45	Mullapanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	46	Chinnapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	47	Allapoor	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	
	48	Kistnapoor	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	49	Muttanoohully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	
	50	Pallanhully	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	51	Huddoor	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	
		Total	51	3	47	7	54	..	4	11	56	44	..	..	1	52	148	5	1	42		
3		Taraff Davanapore																				
	1	Cusba Davanapore	1	3	3	1	4	..	..	1	2	45	..	..	..	1	6	24	..	46	..	
	2	Alluguttu	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	
	3	Hossahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	4	Birapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	5	Gorrugondanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	6	Yemmapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	7	Coorbarahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	
	8	Nasanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	
	9	Rangawahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	
	10	Benakunhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	11	Narsapore	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	
	12	Carradeekutta	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	
	13	Codeehully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	
		Total	13	3	15	1	16	..	3	3	13	56	..	..	..	1	20	46	1	46	2	

No. of Talaiyaris / No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Black	Villages: Pale Red	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Streamlets	Water: Tanks	Water: Cattah	Water: Wells & tallaimadu	Water: Wells	Water: Doras	Forts: Pucca Forts	Forts: Mud Forts	Forts: Barrigues & Batteries	Pettahs	Agraharams	Paradeys	Total	Remarks
	Brought over	13	3	5	1	16		3	3	13	56	"	"	"	1	20	46	1	46	2	
14	Hoonegoondadoo	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	9	"	"	"	
15	Honhanhully	1	2	2	1	3	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	5	7	"	"	"	
16	Jillebanhully	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	
	Total	16	5	18	3	21	"	3	6	15	58	"	"	"	1	26	62	2	46	2	
	Taraff Janacull																				
1	Cusba Janacull	1	4	4	1	5	"	"	2	"	28	"	3	1	1	17	12	"	44	2	
2	Bandeerhully	1		1	"	1	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	
3	Dodagutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	
4	Pabbochutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	4	"	"	"	
5	Tonegerhollee	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	
6	Belloohully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
7	Hoogayde	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	6	"	"	"	
8	Hootoohutta	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	
9	Hoonaydershully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	
10	Mallapore	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	
	Total	10	4	12	2	14	"	1	5	2	39	"	3	1	1	24	36	"	44	2	
	Mra: of Muttoad																				
1	Cusba Muttoad	1	3	1	3	4															
2	Manuseeradoo	1	"	1	"	1															
3	Tedegondanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
4	Lingadahully	1	"	1	"	1															
5	Neervaugul	1	"	"	1	1															
6	Sadalakompasagure	1	"	1	"	1															
7	Mootagondeel	1	"	1	"	1															
8	Haulgalkara	1	"	1	"	1															
9	Aiyekommasagure	1	"	1	"	1															
10	Mogdegondanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
11	Tippanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
12	Pachavaar	1	"	1	"	1															
13	Hatragondanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
14	Jogomanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
15	Balwayhully	1	"	1	"	1															
16	Annahully	1	"	1	"	1															
17	Cerrahully	1	"	1	"	1															
18	Gajugarra	1	"	1	"	1															
19	Gandehully	1	"	1	"	1															
20	Hagondanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
21	Cappugarra	1	"	1	"	1															
22	Soldarahully	1	"	1	"	1															
23	Bommanhully	1	"	1	"	1															
	Total	23	3	22	4	26															

No. of Inhabitants	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Pooly	Villages: Pucka	Villages: Cutcha	Villages: Pyrees	Villages: Total	Water: Pagodas	Water: Fanams	Water: Rupees	Water: Total	Forts: Dragon Flag Forts	Forts: Tiger Forts	Forts: Company's Bastions	Forts: Pyrodaal	Forts: Pyrahrams	Forts: Bullocks	Forts: Total	Remarks
		Brought over	23	3	22	4	26												
	24	Attemoga	1	..	1	..	1												
	25	Hagadahully	1	..	1	..	1												
	26	Sappanaickhully	1	..	1	..	1												
	27	Herlakarra	1	..	1	..	1												
	28	Seenaricutta	1	..	1	..	1												
	29	Mudadkara	1	..	1	..	1												
	30	Wollankully	1	..	..	1	1												
	31	Kaganhully	1	..	1	..	1												
	32	Ayamankully	1	..	..	1	1												
	33	Pattana	1	..	1	..	1												
	34	Sonnanaikully	1	..	1	..	1												
	35	Kagangondy	1	..	..	1	1												
	36	Kyamakully	1	..	1	..	1												
	37	Yyriadkully	1	..	..	1	1												
	38	Hoobahully	1	..	..	1	1												
	39	Orzamadoo	1	..	..	1	1												
	40	Poroocutta, or curry	1	..	1	..	1												
	41	Kagtee hully	1	..	1	..	1												
	42	Cuckeckutta	1	1	1	1	2												
	43	Madeehully	1	..	..	1	1												
	44	Tirmalapore	1	..	..	1	1												
	45	Battangauee	1	..	1	..	1												
	46	Ballakarra	1	..	1	..	1												
	47	Yyasarhully	1	..	..	1	1												
	48	Cuttedhully	1	..	1	..	1												
	49	Cagalkutta	1	..	1	..	1												
	50	Chickacorsoorkutta	1	..	1	..	1												
	51	Kanakangahully	1	..	1	..	1												
	52	Yyamkully	1	..	1	..	1												
	53	Cassadankully	1	..	..	1	1												
	54	Indiacorsoorkutta	1	..	1	..	1												
	55	Toda Balenkara	1	1	1	1	2												
	56	Yerrayapore	1	..	1	..	1												
	57	Cochinee Pauenhully	1	..	1	..	1												
	58	Cutchapoor	1	1	1	1	2												
	59	Gollarhully	1	..	..	1	1												
	60	Hoganadadoo	1	..	..	1	1												
	61	Yyganaickkutta	1	..	..	1	1												
		Carried over	61	8	47	20	67												

No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Hudly	Villages: Pudiyaty	Houses: Inhabited	Houses: Ruined	Houses: Total	Waters: Rivers	Waters: Channels	Waters: Tanks	Waters: Cottahs	Waters: Wells & Collections	Waters: Springs	Forts: Fresh Forts	Forts: Ruins of Forts	Forts: Barrs or Batteries	Pagodas	Mosques	Gardens	Hills	Remarks
	Brought over	61	6	47	20	67														
62	Badarhully	1		1	1	1														
63	Kurguan hully	1		1		1														
64	Uttega hully	1		1		1														
65	Goottega hully	1		1		1														
66	Kalla kara	1		1		1														
67	Pallahully	1			1	1														
68	Mullapore	1			1	1														
69	Jellabanoohully	1			1	1														
70	Uruganda	1			1	1														
	Total	70	6	51	25	76														
1	Taraff Tallavoo																			
1	Pudha Tallavoo	1	3	3	1	4														
2	Huddarac	1		1		1														
3	Hoolleekara	1		1		1														
4	Cherpanhully	1		1		1														
5	Pulleehoosahully	1		1		1														
6	Varalgutta	1		1		1														
7	Commanguttа	1		1		1														
8	Ammuganoor	1	1	2		2														
9	Mallasinganhully	1		1		1														
10	Giddanhully	1			1	1														
11	Birganohully	1			1	1														
12	Pappanhully	1			1	1														
13	Hoonsee Kutta	1			1	1														
	Total	13	1	12	3	17														
1	Taraff Horrakara Davarapoor																			
1	Pudha Horrakara Davarapoor	1	2	2	1	3														
2	Ramanoohully	1		1		1														
3	Mutteguttа	1		1		1														
4	Nalleekara	1		1		1														
5	Goolleehoosahully	1	1	1	1	2														
6	Kittarahully	1		1		1														
7	Colal	1	1	1	1	2														
	Carried over	7	4	8	3	11														

No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages					Water					Forts					Remarks
		Great	Middle	Small	Hamlets	Total	Rivers	Streams	Tanks	Wells	Salt Marshes	Hamlets	Forts	Batteries	Bungalows	Pagodas	
	Brought over	7	4	8	3	11											
8	Tirukalvally	1	1	1	1	2											
9	Vandiur Koyscor	1	..	1	..	1											
10	Cakara	1	..	1	..	1											
11	Cocksporre	1	..	1	..	1											
12	Virankatta	1	..	..	1	1											
13	Tuckalcadukully	1	..	..	1	1											
14	Casavanhully	1	..	..	1	1											
15	Woollagakanochully	1	..	..	1	1											
16	Caranagalhully	1	..	..	1	1											
17	Jallakhully	1	..	..	1	1											
18	Hoiaroohully	1	..	..	1	1											
19	Arakarra	1	..	..	1	1											
20	Pandgandanhully	1	..	..	1	1											
21	Panikehully	1	..	..	1	1											
22	Tengadacarhully	1	..	..	1	1											
23	Hanmunhully	1	..	..	1	1											
24	Bundechully	1	..	..	1	1											
25	Vundechully	1	..	..	1	1											
26	Jafanhully	1	..	..	1	1											
27	Tengandohully	1	..	..	1	1											
28	Moguleskutta	1	..	..	1	1											
29	Seevagonger	1	..	..	1	1											
30	Voosparguhully	1	..	..	1	1											
	Total	30	5	12	23	35											

Abstract of the Hossadroog District

for the Year Sicdardee or A.D. 1799–1800

No. of Pattrie	No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Villages: Hindu	Villages: Mahomedan	Villages: Intermixed	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cuttums	Water: Wells & Springs	Water: Floodgates	Water: Bunds	Forts: Brick Forts	Forts: Mud Forts	Forts: Redoubts or Batteries	Bungalows	Tyrabazars	Pagodas
1	1	Hossadroog	44	1	32	13	45	5	6	9	28	84	2	7	1	2	96	89	8	1
	2	Beergoor	51	3	47	7	54	"	1	11	56	114	"	"	"	1	52	143	5	1
	3	Havapoor	16	5	18	3	21	"	3	6	15	58	"	"	"	1	26	62	2	46
	4	Jamaull	10	4	12	2	14	"	1	5	2	39	"	3	1	1	24	36	"	44
		Total of 4 Tarafs	121	13	109	25	134	5	11	31	101	295	2	10	2	5	200	330	15	92
	5	Hutload	70	6	51	25	76	1	2	20	45	28	"	"				69	1	181
	6	Tellavoe	13	4	12	5	17	"	1	2	20	77	"	"				24	"	65
	7	Herrakara Havarapoor	30	5	12	23	35	"	1	10	26	27	"	"				43	"	"
		Total	113	15	75	53	128	1	4	32	91	132	"	"				136	1	246
		Grand Total	234	28	184	78	262	6	18	63	192	427	2	10				466	16	338

Particular
Chanashoomar of the Hosadroog District for the Year Fedardee or A.D 1799-1800

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages					Water																					Houses				Families	
		Ryotty	Dry Ryotty	Inhabited	Razed	Total	Choppers	Tanks	Cultivated & Jungles	Wells	Cultivated	Forts	Droogs or Hill Forts	Pagodas	Mosques	Inferior (Chapels)	Bungalums	Cutcheries	Weavers (Weavers Reading places)	Potmakers Wheels	Coomars (Oil Mills)	Looms	Ploughs	Hamlets (Iron Smelting Places)	Tomagonnas or Shunam Huts	Salt beds or Reahs	Gardens	Terraced	Tiled	Straw Thatched	Total		
1	Hosadroog	44	2	39	13	46	1	11	77	33	4	.	166	"	"	2	2	7	6	18	212	338	2	1	.	19	60	482	602	1144		767
2	Baagoor	51	3	40	14	54	"	11	97	165	.		451	1	11	5	1	.	3	3	51	639	"	1	12	.	88	98	1203	1387		774
3	Dawafoor	16	6	18	3	21	"	6	22	6	39		61	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	15	277	.	1	7	47	168	5	326	498		303
4	Jaanakul	10	4	12	2	14	.	5	15	4	25		35	.	.	.	.	3	1	"	8	169	5	1	.	60	155	32	245	432		275
	Total	121	14	103	32	135	1	33	211	108	68		853	1	13	7	3	12	11	21	280	443	7	4	79	128	451	588	2176	3215		2119

Chanashooman of Hosadroog continued

Enumeration of Castes

Hindoos

Soodras

Missel. Lancous

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Brahmins	Chatriyas	Vysias	Comatee	Kapoo or Tailor (Farmers)	Gowlee (Tailor)	Sajagar (Toddy drawers)	Kumbhar (Potters)	Agasa (Washermen)	Bogar (Batagar)	Nhavee (Barbers)	Sungar (Musicians)	Mangee	Dhoffar (Herdsmen)	Gollar (Herdsmen)	Cabaly	Ghanee (Oilmen)	Jaudar (Weavers)	Jaudar (Silk Weavers)	Gaundlawar (Arimakers)	Cumbar (Potmakers)	Durjee (Mharatta Taylors)	Kunnada (Kanarese)	Agasa (Washermen)	Cauchaur (5 Tribes of Artizans)	Cadigar (Cotton Dressers)	Mudlar (Horse Grooms)	Gujar (Sankargurs)	Gowar (Cowherds)	Sallawaroo (Soldiers)	Dutagoar (Silversmiths Dyers)	Cambolloo Dyers	Joge (Beggars)	Jangam (Gold & Silver)	Koyal Swar	Boiter (Bozgar) Hunters	Helayer (Bozgar)	Nandigar (Bozgar) Gluckers	Mharattas	Jains	Mahomedans	Grand Total
1	Hosadroog	32	"	34	"	1	53	204	2	"	3	"	5	"	2	8	6	140	8	23	3	6	5	9	27	3	"	18	4	10	2	2	1	1	"	60	2	28	"	4	6	767
2	Baggoor	17	6	3	1	1	"	324	"	11	"	15	7	"	23	1	37	31	"	4	6	"	7	15	21	2	1	88	"	2	3	"	"	"	"	72	39	2	1	"	14	774
3	Davapoor	5	"	"	"	"	104	57	1	"	"	1	2	"	15	"	4	6	"	"	1	"	2	2	7	1	1	18	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	46	2	14	1	"	3	308
4	Joanakal	6	"	"	1	"	60	64	15	2	"	"	1	3	7	"	2	5	"	"	2	"	2	3	15	1	1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	1	50	2	21	"	8	7	275
		60	6	37	2	2	203	649	18	13	3	16	15	3	47	9	34	183	8	27	12	6	16	29	70	7	3	124	4	14	5	2	1	1	1	228	45	65	2	12	30	2119

Account of the History of Hosdroog

Communicated at Hosdroog
July 1801
Translated by C. Lechmun Bramin.

In the age of Vaivamark there was a Rajah of the Shan-dra Race named Veellasakara who was the Greatest Prince of the Carnatic; he ruled in charity and benevolence and built a City after his own name for his Residence at 2 Cos distance from Hosdroog called Veelavatipatnam he led a life of austere devotion for 3 Years Praying to the Goddess Parvatee Davee; having no Children by his Queen, Parvatee Davee graciously accepted his Prayers and Suddenly appearing to him, desiring him, to ask whatever he wanted; he prostrated himself at her feet and Submissively Represented that he wanted Children; Parvatee then told him that a Daughter would be born of his Queen and dissappeared. — The Queen became big with child by the favor of the Goddess and at the end of 10 Months was brought to bed of a Daughter on a lucky day, hours Week, Star and Sign, and which they named Satyavatee; As soon as she attained the age of Womanhood the King began to look out for some handsome Person of high birth as a Husband to his Daughter. —

At this time a Rajah named Ratanasacaroodoo was King of Ratnavaty, a City South of Maha Maroova or the Golden Mountain; who was a Sovereign of great power but he had no Sons. — One day a Moonee came to Visit him from Bengal to Solicit the Rajah for charitable assistance to build a Pagoda at Benares; the King receives him with honor, caused him to be Seated on a proper place and worshipped him according to their law. The Philosopher asked him of his welfare and of his family and enquired how many children he had got; the Rajah was ashamed to tell him that he had no Sons but at last he acquainted him with concern

---

The Tales introductory to this Account of Hosdroog are introduced rather as a Specimen of the Legends current among the Natives; the ruins of Nellcourty patnam are shewn near Bhagoor but the remains indicate only the Outline of a Square Fortification of no great extent. — The whole Story is expressive of the Simplicity of Eastern Manners. —

2 This Phraze is repeatedly used in most of these Accounts. —

concern and shame of his misfortune incurred in his last incarnation,
replied them to the King that he did wrong to come so far to visit him
but enquiring first whether he had Sons or not "for it is improper
"a Moonee to behold the face of a Childless King"; he then went away
displeasure.

The King and Queen thereupon considering with themselves
that they were dishonored among their Castes for the Law says "that
Barren cannot attain the Station of heaven" and that no one co
succeed them in their Station and Power or increase their name in
Books: they were under much grief and sorrow and began to devo
themselves to the Worship of Seygo and to mortify themselves with
and trouble in hopes to obtain children.

They considered this severe devotion for some time and the
Seygo pleased, appeared to them and graciously told them to enquire
what they granted: they were consoled with the grace of God and
visit of his Sacred feet and prostrated themselves with all humility
them and begged with much devotion with all their Power and fervo
humbly begged that Children might be granted to them; the Lord
reciving their prayerful devotion presented to the Rajah two Jasmi
flowers which he was desired to make his Wife eat with two Plan
and that two Sons would be borne by the Queens; this he ordered
disappeared; According to the desire of the Lord the Rajah caus
Ladies to eat the Fruit with two Plantains when she instantly c
big with child by the Mighty favor of heaven and at the end of fi
Months she was brought to bed of two Sons on an fortunate Da
Week, Stars, Sign and Planet. The Rajah sent for the As
tronger to calculate the Table of the Nativity of his Sons and g
them the names of Somasakkra and Sheckrasakra since they
born by the divine favor of Sadasegoo.

Ratanagsakra Rajah employed proper persons to te
them the Art of the Bow and the other Liberal 64 Arts and they
great progress in their Education. The two Princes one day obser
formed that the King of Seelavaty wore the Gundapunderum *2
ring on his leg set with precious Stones which is an ornament de

*2 Gundapunderum

to signify that he was the Lord or Husband[*1] of all other Principalities that he also had a most beautiful Virgin for his daughter; these two Princes orded by the hopes of obtaining the honors and precious possession of the Nigalabadee Rajah left their City and arrived at Pittamasaya at the house of a Banany first where they learned from the customs of their Account of Nalcatakiar Rajah, they advised them to stay in the house of her Sister Koppawaty at the City where they could observe Nalasa Kar the Rajah more closely; According to her advice when they arrived at Nallawatipatnum they went to the house of Koppawaty[*2] and told her that they were come from Pallawaty her Sisters house, but without the knowledge of any they learnt from her more of the Rajah, in consequence the Prince changed and disguised themselves like those Thieves who nightly dig thro' houses and walls and thus steal whatever they can get; their nightly booty they brought to the Pagoda of Veerabudradoo to whom they presented the same.

The Rajah had notice of the nightly depredations of a New Gang of Thieves, who plundered his Subjects houses and he ordered his Officers of Police to search for and have them apprehended within 3 days, but they went in the open day to the King's Palace carrying with them the Ashes[*3] with which people of this profession fascinate those they intend to rob and as they approached the apartment of the Raja; they dug a hole in the wall by which they got near the bed on which he lay and scattered the fascinating Ashes upon him and the Queen; they then took off the Ornaments and Jewels which they were except the Simulapendarum upon his leg, because it is not proper for great Warriors and Rajahs to touch the leg of their equals; they then put into his hand a letter implicating that they had come from Ratanapatnum to take his mark of Superiority from off his leg or to get his daughter in marriage for one of them and then unperceived returned to their places. Next Morning the Rajah awaking perceived the paper on his hand and observing the contents thereof was much surprized thereat; he ordered the Tellwah or Officer of Police to proclaim throughout the City that the King of Nalajatipatnum had resolved to marry his daughter to whoever would kill the Lion that frequented the neighboring Woodland as a proof of

---

*1 This word translated Husband is said to denote the Power of a Sovereign over his vassals.

*2 The Reception of the Princes by the Countryman Koppawaty bears some resemblance to that of the Princes sent to examine the State of Israel at the house of the Countryman Rahab & indicate a similarity of Customs. It will be recollected that the houses of those Women are in the Simplicity of Oriental Magnificence the only houses of entertainment.

*3 Ashes or those repelling Powders are supposed by the common People to be used by the Class of People who make Thieving a Profession to fascinate the objects of their depredations.

x mind of strangers travelling & where they could most readily & without suspicion get information of what was passing.

at their Courage; Agreeable to this Orders Proclamation was made thro
all the Streets and the news of the Kings Daughters intended marria
ing spread; The two Princes went to the Woodland killed the Lion
of its Tail and tied it upon their Veench *1 they then returned silently to
City towards dawn of day a Washerman going to the River to
Clothes found their Lion's Carcase; he was at first alarmed on seeing th
Animal; but observing that the Lion was motionless he ventured to a
and cut out the Tongue; for being informed of the Royal Proclamation
brought it to the Rajah and acquainted him that he had slain the Lion
night; The Rajah on hearing this News was very sorrowful and co
that he must give his daughter to a Washerman; but the God Veng
Nadoo appearing to the King in shape of a Brahmin told him that
Washerman preceded him and that the Lion was given by Brigus
at both who would come immediately to visit him. The two Prin
then suddenly came to the gate of the Palace and the Guards perceiving
Lion's tail & cry the Veench went to the Rajah with the news that
poor Men had approached at the gate one of whom had the Lion's Tail
ed to their Veench. The Rajah on hearing this advances to m
and carried them into the Palace and caused them to be seated on
honorable place; and asked who they were; being acquainted of their b
and History he was highly pleased at their address and valour.
Rajah then sent to invite their relations to his City and arranged th
Ceage of his Daughter Ratnavaty dawee with Sheetrasakur
Jah.

Neelavaty Rajah having no Sons he appointed
in Law to succeed to his Kingdoms. Somasakar Rajah
with his brother at Neelavaty patnum who went to Vemana
after a long and happy Reign.

This King having no Sons the Kingdom after his death
to disorder for some years; afterwards when Vijeyaragavadana *2
Sovereign of the Carnatic took possession of his Kingdom when he
came to this Country he was sorry to see the ruins of Neelavaty
patnum and resolved to build another town near its scite; he the
employed people to build another town near Godycottah with a
and settled called Channapatnum. One day a Hare ran into the
lodge

*1 The Veench a Musical Instrument
*2 See Jains Account
*3 What precedes this may be looked upon as Fabulous; or mixed with Fiction. the Era of Vijeyaragava
is not precisely ascertained

which the Rajah considered as an unfortunate Passage to his hopes he had formed of the New Town, he therefore remained out and encamped near the place attended by all his Retinue. Mean time two Young Ladies had taken refuge in the neighbouring Woodland from Buddumy thro' displeasure of their Relations; one a Sorrooma and the other of the Weaver Caste. When they left their houses they had carried with them an Image of the Goddess in a Coffer in hopes that this Treasure in time would procure them a happy Marriage wherever they might chance to settle. On their Arrival in this Jungle the Sorrooma Boy went to the nearest Village Baugahully which had been built by Boudygonda Jogie to beg for their subsistence while the other Boy remained to watch the Coffer in the Woodlands.

The Boy who has attended the Goddess began to call out aloud in the Jungle so as to be heard by all Passengers "Behold ye Deity am here come from Bandanu to foretell the destruction of the New City very shortly, therefore let this be made known to Vistnoovarda Rajah who is desired to build another City at this place Baugahully where I am to be Worshipped." Accordingly the Travellers who heard this denunciation of the will of Heaven went to Vistnoovardana Rajah and related what they heard. Vistnoovardana Rajah reflected on this which seemed to have some comfort as he had met no good omen on entering the New City, and finding it now confirmed by the Travellers Story; he therefore determined to await the further confirmation of Dreams to build another City without delay; Mean while the Young Ladies proposed to go from that place with their Image but the Goddess would not remove and they remained with more than usual Vigilance watching; agreeable to his wish, the King obtains a dream and suddenly starting out of sleep, pleased with the vision, he went to the place where the Goddess was and brought the Image to Baugahully where he built a Pagoda & ordered people to attend & worship her there according to the received usages this was speedily done; then the King employs people to clear away the Jungle and to build a Regal Town inclosed by several walls with an Outward Inclosure*; he then went to travel in Progress over his Country; while they were building this Town a Cow Herd drowing his Cattle to Graze in the neighbouring

* Searpunna

neighbouring Jungle near the hill of Summapoorum, one of the [illegible]
Ste belonging to Daudeegonda Goud Straggled off from the Herd to a[illegible]
hole and poured its Milk into it unperceived by any one; and return[illegible]
without Milk; at Sun Set the Cow herds as usual returning to [illegible]
Village discerned their Cattle to be Owners and the Goud finding [illegible]
Milk in the Udders of his Cow, was angry with the Herds believin[illegible]
they had Stolen the Milk of his Cow, and threatened to hang them [illegible]
Dic not find the Thief within a few days, the Herd watched Secre[illegible]
the whole next day and found that the Cow went to the Snake [illegible]
as usual & poured her Milk into it, when he had made this [illegible]
discovery he run to his Master and acquainted him of it which dis[illegible]
the Goud who determined to see it with his own eyes next day; [illegible]
Night the God Jeennakasawa Swamy appeared in a dream to [illegible]
Nayaree Man and said "I am the God worshipped as Jeyla[illegible]
Swamy having my abode near the Snake hole at the foot of [illegible]
tar Tolasee and my Consort Saumyanayaky is at the foot [illegible]
Street Tolasee you are to go immediately to Daudeegonda [illegible]
and acquaint him of this; he then directed him first to take the Joa[illegible]
from near that tree and afterwards to take his own Image from [illegible]
other tree. Whereupon the Nayaree went to the Goud and ac[illegible]
quainted him of the communication of the God, who when he heard it, said[illegible]
"if the God came and told me as he did to you, I will speedily per[illegible]
every thing according to his wishes." In the next night the God [illegible]
in a dream to the Goud and told him the same as he had done [illegible]
the Nayaree, on awakening he sent a Message to Veerabovara[illegible]
Rayeka to acquaint him of these circumstances and to request leave [illegible]
build a Pagoda to these Gods; as soon as he received the King's [illegible]
he went to the place where the God and Goddess were but having [illegible]
got the directions given for removing them by the God; he first a[illegible]
at the bottom of the Goostna Tolasee* tree and took out the [illegible]
-age of Jeennakasawa Swamy; and next went to the Tree [illegible]
Tree and attempted to take out the Goddess; but the Goddess [illegible]
very angry and did not appear to them, because they did not conform

* This story is also related in the legendary Accounts of the Buildings of the earliest Temples at Seringapa-
tam, and Conjeveram & probably several other places.
* Now dedicated to Vishnoo

the directions given for performing this duty. The Gouds and People with him prayed very much to Chennakesava Swamy to excuse the fault which they had unwittingly committed; Chennakesava Swamy being satisfied by their Prayers told them in a dream that he excused their fault, and he should transform himself into the shape of God and Goddess and they need not pray further for the sake of the Goddess; accordingly he transformed himself as one half God and one half Goddess; the people were satisfied and carrying the Image on a Chariot, placed it near the gate of Bangoor and employed proper people to construct a Pagoda for to keep him. — On the following night at the time of cock Crowing a Goldsmith going to his Stall with an axe on his Shoulder, near that gate the axe happened to fall on the Image of Chennakesava Swamy and broke off part of the Head; he took up his Axe and went to the Stall in the neighbouring Jungle. — In the Morning the Village people came and beheld the Mahme Image and reported it to the Gouds who came and likewise beheld it with Surprize and enquired how it happened; the people acquainted him it was done by a Goldsmith passing that way to the Stall in the Jungle; he went for him and enquired how the Image was maimed, he acquainted him that going to the Stall from his house his Axe had fallen on his Head but he did not see whether it was broken. — Now all the People considered that it was not proper to adore the broken Image of a Deity but God again came to the Gouds in a dream, and told him that there was no harm in worshipping them whether broken or not but if you wish to examine further, you should get medicine for my hurts and some provision for my Host for 21 days and put me into a secret room together with the Medicine and Provision, you should come to unlock the door on the 22d day; then if you find I have no wounds you may worship me or God may abandon me, thus he directed and disappeared, accordingly the Gouds procured all things and lodged their Image in a private Room and locked it up but on the 21st day forgetting what was directed by God he opened the room and looked at the Wounds of the Image, when they found that the Wounds was healed up excepting a small part still remaining &

Jnovices

provisions for one day; because he had gone one day sooner than God had desired; they then wrote all these circumstances by letter to Vestoovardanka Rayah[*1] who was greatly surprized; he came to Baugoor and built a proper and curious Pagoda and closed by a and placed the God in it with all due ceremony; he got an Image the Goddess made, called Saumya Naikee and placed her in a Spacious Pagoda with great rejoicings and all kinds of Music; he ed a Jaigeer for the due performance of the Annual and Daily Monies and then returned to his Country; he reigned for some time after this; and departed from this World, and leaving no Sons, one his Relations called Jarunavadeyaloo ruled for some time much charity.

In his time he granted the following Villages to Chen Kasava Swamy viz:

Madarip: Hedaracattee and Nyreenchully for the porting the daily Ceremonies and his Queen Sreestamanayaka granted Nuulgamanhully and Lingapoor with a Rogsabo custom of one Doodoo on each Car of Grain and had this Scribed on Stones placed in the Villages.

By Sreestamanayakee his Wife he got a Son Roostapa Nauk, whom on his death he appointed the Succes his power and departed from this World; Roostapa Nauk ined for some time; he granted to Channa Kasava Swamy piece of Paddy Ground near the Tank of Baugoor and a Gar piece near Neeroogoondy Tank; After his death in the time the Narapatty Race, one of the Rayahs Sadasewagadava[*2] ed granted this District as a Jaugeer to the Slave who served with Bridle, named Doda Nauk who granted to the God a piece Paddy ground near the West Tank of Baugoor and set a P inclosed with the Grant. The Tuntig Bednore Polligars towards successively governed under the Sway of the Beejana Naraputtywar Hunga Hanoomappa[*3] Nauk Polligar of Ha Bednore built a Pagoda to Hanoomunt before the gate of Baugoor and granted some land for the daily Ceremon

*1 Vestoovardanka seems to have been one of the last Kings of Carnatic previous to the Goorma Dynasty at Nyagoondy. the Detail of the Origin of the Town & Pagodas as related & delivered by the credulous Natives of this Wild Mountainous Country is given nearly literally.

*2 Sadaseewoo Rayal Reigned from 1542 to 1564 A.D according to the Yatpurtee M.S. or rather Ram Rayal [illegible] in his

*3 the Tuntar Bednore Account for the Polligars of Tavarekara.

On the fall of the Sunta Bednore Polligars, Roostomeha Kan managed for sometime under the Seconder Nabob very charitably and after him Mussulman Officers succeessively followed under the Subahs of Sirah.

It happened that Chickala Naidoo Polligar of Chittledroog being at hostility with the Mussulmen besieged the Fort of Baugoor for some time but meeting with great loss from the enemy retired to Chittledroog Some time after he came to Hosdroog and examining the Hills and considering it a fit place to build a Fort to awe the Baugoor People he began to build a respectable fort upon the hill as a measure of precaution against him in the Safeeravan
A.D.1675 Year 1597 in the Cyclic Years of Vaka on the 5th of the full moon of Ingoorg Month on Monday the ninth hour of the day; he employed Haraka to execute the Buildings of Hosdroog as well as of Bagen-droog and Hanoomandroog. After having completed Hosdroog he went against the Baugoor People and conquered them in war, after having for some time to dispute this life.

From his time the Family of Chittledroog successively reigned up to Burmapa Naik who appointed his brother Chickia Burmapa Naik as Governor of Hosdroog he in time grew Manager here for some time and collecting a force under him he set up for himself in opposition to the authority of the Chittledroog Rayek, on which Madakary Naik came and besieged Hosdroog and carried him prisoner to Chittledroog appointing Veedaria Naik to manage this District. In his time the Mussulmen came and again took Baugoor into their possession, about this time in the Cyclic years of
A.D.1708 Veradary on 2d of Vrisweega Month on Friday Vyatee Naik a Goorro of the Sunguems came from Baugoor to Madakary Naik being dispatched with the Mussulmans Manager; Madakary Naik received him with respect and enquiring the cause of his coming to visit him, he informed him that the Managers of Baugoor having stopped his dues in that district he has therefore come to pay his respects to dislodge them; Madakary Naik was well pleased and recommended him to stay in Hosdroog to build a Pettah and to Populate

*1 Rustum Chuck or more probably Rustum Jung was one of the Soobadars of Sarah A.D. 1707 See Scrah p. 309

*2 See Chittledroog History.

Populate the District; with this permission he came to Hos
and built a Settah on the ground of Goravanculloo: when it w
Hope he applied to his Patron Madakary Naik who cam
looked at the Settah he sent for Pauzahobnda Karayapa
Davapoor and appointed him as head Man to take charge o
pulating the place, he also appointed Dhorgum Saty Malaya
as Peon Setty and Karegamana as Gouda Karayapa ano
tana as Shanboags; he sent for Narabottoo a Brahmin
Kaulapully Agrahaarom, and placed him as
and Creegaddoo as Head Tallary, he also granted a Sunnud for
to all the Settlers or Inhabitants promising not to molest the
nor to increase the Annual Rent, he then returned to Chittaldro

A.D 1762 Afterwards in the year of Suttrabanoo Hyder a
and fought with the adherents of Madakary Naik defeated
and captured Hosdroog. Madakary Naik some after
to Hosdroog and engaging the Bahaulder's people forced the
return to Veerungapatam. Sometime after in the Cycle Years

A.D 1766 Vilayaya on the 8th of Shravana Month on Friday, Hurum
Setty or any Officer of the Bahauder's came from Serungapa
besieged the Fort for sometime and took possession of the Fort
but the Chittledroog Polligar returned with his Army and obli
them again to return to Serungapatam. In the Cycle Yea

A.D 1777 Hanadumbee Hyder had taken Madakary Naik and ente
retained his country, Since which period Hyder & Tippoo succes
governed up to the year of Seedardee

In the time of Tippoo in the Cycle year of Veerood

A.D 1791 the 6th of Chaitra Month when Lord Cornwallis and
came & besieged Bangalore, the Mhrattas under Parseram
Bhow retained his country & possessed it for one Years. Then Ty
made peace with the English & the Mharattas & he again regained h
dession.

A.D 1799 In the Year of Seedardee on the 30th of Chaitra Month the
Irish made war on Tippoo Sultaun who being killed in action the
conquered all his dominions; & the Amuldars of Purniahs Dewajun
the Rajah of Mysore have been since in the Management of this distr

Remarks on the District of Hosdroog

1 Situation

The Town of Hosdroog is situated on the East of Bu-
=baboogondanonda, or Chendra Drona Parwattum; it was built
by the Chittledroog Poligars; there is a Village called Gonavanu
Kallgal ½ Cos distant on the East; Callodoo is South at ¾ Cos. on
the West 1½ Mile Bakeekara and on the North at 2 Cos dis-
=tance Hauloo Ramaswara.

2 Boundaries

On the East it is bounded by Baraghoor at 1 Cos
distance; on the South East by Callodoo at 1 Cos distance; on the
South by Tenguegondee 1 Cos distance; On the South West Gonate Ka-
=lee; On the West Chiredroocutta; On the North West Gungasa-
=mooddrum at 4 Cos distance; On the North by Doorgadurra at
4 Cos distance; On the North East by Doorgamgoodu Canara
at 4 Cos distance.

Animals

The Animals found in these Districts are Tygers, Bears,
Wild Hogs, Porcupines, Deers, Antelopes, Hares, Jackals, Stags,
Peacocks, Wolves, Elks.

4 Grain and other Productions

The Grain produced in this District viz. Paddy, Raggy, &c.
=ralloo, Horse Gram, Pleengomooloo, Pasaloo, Sagaree, Jingelly
Neergomooloo, Calalee, Cholum, Saumaloo, Burroogoodoo, Sa-
=jeh, Cotton, Sima, Castor Oil nuts, Woad, Arack, Sugar Cane.

5 Fruits

The Fruits produced are Plantains, Oranges, Cocoanuts,
Tamarind, Limes, Mangoes, Pumpkins, Guavas, Pomegranates,
Papaya, Seetaphalla, Anjoor &c.

6 Iron

Several Implements of Iron particularly large Knives for
Cutting

*2 These are the Boundaries of the Hosba Taraffs only.
*1 Or Baaba Boodeen Hills from whence the Coombodrawers

boiling Sugar and Buckets for Cuphelas are manufactured in this

Inhabitants

The Castes in this Country are viz

Bramins
Banians
Jungums
Coyro malloo
Jains
Cotmakers
Weavers
Washermen
Iron Smiths
Gold Smiths
Carpenters
Brass Smiths
Barbers
Tankdiggers
Mussalmens
Tautaumoolloo
Taylors
Badans
Jogees
Jappers
Stone Cutters
Dadegares
Marattas
Cabaus
Coramerro
Jangers
Langers
Cobblers
Callengers
Cobmakers
Pyracdestillers
Toddymen
Jaggers
Shickilers

---

8 Buildings

Pagodas in the Town of Hoskoog

2 of Eswar
1 of Poorgamah
1 of Neeabadroo
1 of Seydadavar
1 of Caulamma
1 of Bundamma
1 of Coragala Rangaswamy
3 of Mahroomunt
1 of Baivava and
1 Mosque

In the Fort are 51 Batteries
41 Wells

Muttoad.

Chanashoomar of the Muttoad District for the Year Ended on A.D 1795–1816

	Names of the Tarafs	Villages					Water				Forts		Pagodas	Mosques	Agraries (Shops)	Weavers (Mahomedans) Weaving Looms	Potters Do Wheels	Sagrans (Oil Mills)	Looms	Ploughs	Vessels (Sea Going)	Boats	Carriages or Chunam Kilns	Cart Roads &c Kept	Gardens	Houses				
		Flourishing	Decaying	Inhabited	Waste	Total	Channels	Tanks	Cullas & Canals	Wells	Cistulas	Forts	Stoops or Hillforts													Terraced	Tiled	Straw Thatched	Total	Families
1	Muttoad	70	5	51	24	75	"	20	13	27	1			69	20	17	5	6	114	578	6	1	7	191		633	25	260	898	779
2	Horrakara Dwaapoor	31	4	16	19	35	"	10	31	13	7			43	"	4	1	"	21	157	3	"	"	1		158	5	133	296	206
3	Tallavoo	10	4	9	5	14	"	2	30	7	60			24	"	6	2	1	12	259	9	"	"	66		84	27	404	515	351
	Total	111	13	76	48	124	"	32	134	47	68			136	20	27	8	7	147	994	18	1	7	258		875	37	797	1709	1336

Chanashoomar of Mutload continued.

No.	Names of the Tarafs	Brahmens	Vishas	Enumeration of Houses: Sundries																																				Miscellaneous			Total
				Mer Caulee (Soudreens)	Comsuttigars	Lingaindars	Nayrans	Sawsthas	Bogars (Balegars)	Mharthegars	Shangis	Dayfurs *	Gollers	Gowmas	Jandars	Jaindars	Gharmbars	Cumbars	Nayrs	Naygoons	Sarrees	Tayrgars	Parsheans	Tulgars	Mhaddars	Coffers	Cabbegarars	Pedegarars	Gaurs	Nayr Kurs	Nayrs	Mherdars & Nayrs *										Bullocks	Horses	Cows	
1	Mutload	13		2	440	61	65	94	28	7	1	.	37	116	33	1	"	.		"	19	1	95	2	3	16	6	2	"	5	9	18										173	7	31		1	77
2	Hosrakaras Navapoor	3		"	54	37	"	4	"	"	9	1	7	.	19	"	"	1		3	5	"	6	"	1	"	8	"	"	"	"	1										45	1	"		1	70
3	Sittaroo	8		.	101	48	.	16	"	"	"	"	3	5	4	"	1	2		2	7	"	18	.	2	"	15	.	1	"	"	-										39	6	24		3	35
	Total	24		2	295	146	65	38	28	7	10	1	37	146	56	1	1	3		5	31	1	119	2	6	16	29	2	1	5	9	19		+								257	14	55		5	133

Historical Account of The Muttoad District

Received at Muttoad July 1801

& of The Polligars of Muttoad

A Boya Man called Tyrinal Naidoo formerly lived in the Woodlands of Lakavana Pully; he had a Wife by name Lakava who was a very, Vjaukful, & chaste woman. By her he begot a Son named Jeerayaja Naik who was reckoned the Strongest among his Caste & remarkable for his extraordinary height: he collected 10 Pollawars & used under their protection to keep his Cattle Grazing in the Woodlands; on which occupation he frequently destroyed wild beasts & killed the thieves that infested these Wilds by his Superior Strength; he built a village which he called Lakavana-Pully after his Mothers. Valabral Rayadoo the Rajah of Boodee-kotta having heards of the reputation of Jeerapa Naik sent for him & was much pleased with him; he presented him with gifts & Signified his approbation of his Valour & Courage & of the Services he had rendered him in destroying the Wild beasts & robbers that infested that part of the Country.

Some time after this Valaba Rayadoo going to pay the usual Visit of respect to his Sovereign Venkatapatty Naidoo at Annacondah 1587 A.D. 1615 A.D. he acquainted him that there was a Bidar in his District remarkable for Stature & Beauty & very valiant; that by his Valour & activity his district was in peace & tranquility unmolested by wild animals or lawless Invaders.

The King being interested by his description of the Bidar was desirous of seeing him & requested he might be sent for. Accordingly the Raja of Boodeckotte sent him notice to come to the presence; & brought him before Venkatapatty Naidoo who found him much

*1 This Account is transcribed from that received at Muttoad from the reputed ancestors of the family who resides there on the peaceful occupation of a Farmer or Ryut & was confirmed by corroborating information of other respectable people there.

*2 This Valaba or Velub-ray of Boodahull is not mentioned in the account of that District see Page but the name of Venkatapatty Naidoo or more correctly Rayaloo of Annaconda fixes the date somewhere between 1587 & 1615. See Page 5th & note in the next Page.

much superior even to the description given of him from Valabar Rayoodoo
so much pleased with him that he desired him to stay some time near h

While he remained there at Court one day as Venkataputty
sat on his Throne attended by his Polligars one of his Elephants called
-gopala being in heat xxxxxxxxxxxxxx ran furiously out of the Sta
to the Streets of Pennaconda killing & maiming all that came in h
& alarmed the Rayeel & his courtiers who sat about him but he
come near him. The Pylvans & Warriors who were about th
were confounded & looked one another in the face in silence not da
to stop the furious animal. Jeerapa Naik observing this, conceiv
was a proper time for him to show his Prowess in presence of the Ra
& respectfully laying his Sword down before the Throne offered with
sion of the Rayeel Venkataputty Naik to kill the Elephant
ly for his Satisfaction in the Sight of his attending Lords as Spec
The Rayeel consented to his undertaking the exploit, on which h
-proached the furious Elephant & laying hold of his Trunk
he by main force pulled him to the length of an Arrows length th
pliant enraged returned & attacked him furiously.

He then prayed internally to the God of his Worship Hoogia
-doo to assist him in this danger & to enable him to destroy the enrag
Beast, then Hanoomentoodoo heard the prayers of his devotee Je
-pa Naik (for this God never attendes to the prayers & safety of his
in the time of their Trouble & distress) Jeerapa Naik then returned
-ards the Elephant again courageously & beat it on the head so vio
that he killed him to the astonishment of the Spectators.

Venkataputty Naik & the attending Polligars & Nobles were highly p
with his courageous behaviour & address & Valabar Rayoodoo too
opportunity to request Venkataputty Naidoo to confer rewards u
upon him who appointed him to be Polligar of Lakavanakully
& presented him with

1	of Pearls	The Native Names to be inserted here
2	A Breast plate of Precious Stones	
3	of Pearls	
4	An Ornament worn on the forehead	Baseeya M

* This Account of the State of the Fallen Race of Rayaloo who at Pennaconda had yet preserved a semblance of their ancient magnificence is curious. — The courtiers, Lords, Polligars &c assembled round the King to behold the exhibition of Pylvans, Jaffirs & wild Beasts combating seems to have formed one of the most important occupations of this shadow of Power until they were finally obliged to retire further from the encroaching Power of the Mussulmans

5 A Fine Horse
6 A Palanquin
7 A Great Elephant
8 A Pendant of Pearls
9 2 White Umbellas
10 A Yellow Standard
11 A Sibrin } 15 Colours
12 Figures of a Lions head affixed to the Palanquin Simhalalatium

He permitted him to have this Title used before him Wirelmunmaha Naik Nerrunne which Signifies Most Excellent Man among the famed Naiks having graciously thus honored him he dismissed him to his District along with Talaba Raydo after having given him Grants declaring that he might govern the Districts as long as the Sun & Moon endures & to the desolation of the World or Prayam.

He ruled for some time after this in very charitable manner
AD1604 & built the Fort of Sakawanahully in the Sallebahan Year 1521 in the Cycle Cyclee 10th of Vyssaka Month & cleared away the Jungle also built the following Villages Bayanahully Hadestadara—

Afterward when he was once at Anagoondy on a visit to Venkatapatty Naik* it happened that a Jully or Wrestler was there who was extremely arrogant as there was none equal to engage him— Venkatapatty Naik beg Jeerapah Naidoo that the above Jully was become very arrogant as he had no competitor Therefore he desired that he would convince him of his Insolency; Jeerapa Naik who was secretly pleased with this opportunity of shewing his Cycles thought it fortunate & for my sake soon directed himself at the feet of the Rayah regarding him that tho' he was not concerned in the art of Boxing as in the approbrious science of Archery & Swordmanship yet notwithstanding he would undertake to engage him & hoped by his favor to come off victorious in my door. He addressed himself to the Jully & told him that he was not acquainted with his Science of Boxing: but if he liked to try his Strength he desired him to hold him by the hand otherwise he might give his hand into his by way of trial of the strongest man: then the Jully stretching out his hand to lay hold of

* Venkatalapatty Naik who removed Anagoondy & made it his residence after the ruin of Beejanagur rated from AD 1587 to 1615— Consequently this Year Prodee of the Cycle falls on 1604 AD.

of that of Jeerapa Naik's he put up prayers to God in his mind, &
put his hand into the Jattys & laying fast hold of him Jeerapa Nai
drove him by main force backwards as far as an Arrow shot; & so threw
him down the skin of the Jattys hand remaining in his. -
-ty again came on towards Jeerapa Naidoo & angrily desired him to
hold of his hand again, Jeerapa Naik then laid hold of his left
hand as his right was disabled & suddenly pulled it out by main stre
& threw him again backward to the distance of 4 Arrow's shot, Jeera
Naidoo being like Beemasanoodoo in strength the Valour of the Je
-ty was of no avail against him. - Venkatapatty Naidoo beheld
contest with great pleasure surrounded by his retinue & Poligars
much admired the Strength of Jeerapa Naidoo on whom he con
-ferred presents of several kinds & sent him away honorably to his town

Some time after this he went again to visit Venkatapatty
Naik when one day the Hunters brought from the Forests some
very Fierce Tygers which were to be exhibited before Venkatapatty Nai
who asked Jeerapa Naik if no one would undertake to kill the T
-gers; Jeerapa Naidoo replied that if the Rayeel pleased he could
him without any weapons for the amusement of his Superiors & the
Spectators. -

The King proposed that he should undertake the
Combat armed with a Dagger which Jeerapa Naik declined say
" that he should be ashamed to fight with Daggers a weapon of
" mal however fierce & that it was inconsistent with his reputation
" engage him with arms, but with his hands alone, he should grati
" his Majesty's curiosity" he then grappled with the enraged Tyger
the astonishment of the Spectators & as he had promised with his
hands he seezed it by the throat & stifled it.

Venkatapatty Naidoo in token of his satisfaction
his Bravery & Prowess granted him many gifts & Tapery things
wished; & appointing his Son Dodala Naik to his Station in
A.D. 1628 Sallevahan year 1550 of Veebava Cycle Jear he retained him
his own presence to be assisting in his Wars. Some time after
he died & his Son Dodala Naidoo ruled 34 Years in Chandy
&c.

more graciously even than his father without any disturbances from abroad his Son Hoolapa Naik at the end of his reign he appointed to be his
A.D 1662 Successor & in the Sallevahan year 1584 of Cycle year Sorbaroodoo
of 10th of Vysaga Month on Sunday, & departed this life.

Hoolapa Naik governed for about 36 Years in Glory without Trouble & acquired a reputation Superior to all his ancestors; he
populated his District & always kept a body of troops for the maintenance
A.D 1697 *1 of his Government & in the Sallevahan Year 1620 of Cycle year Sarvadaree
A.D 1708 of the 15th of Karteekum Month on Saturday having appointed his
Son Bodala Naik as heir of his property, he died.

Bodala Naik built the Fort of Huttoad in the Sal-
A.D 1699 levahan Year 1682 of Cycle year Virejoody of the 13th of Vysaka Month
or A.D 1710 He also constructed the Tank of Huttoad and a
Pagoda of Rungatauroodoo & granted 3 Agraharams for God
& the Bramins; he cleared away the Jungle & built the following Vil-
lages & peopled them,

1 Nagegondahully 3 Singadahully
2 Veerogdanahully 4 Bogamandahully

he ruled for Years; This Naik was converted by some Jangum
from his former Religion to that Sect, suspended the Jangum from his
neck & dying soon after was succeeded by his Son Rungapa Vaidoo
in his Kingdom, in Cycle year
Rungapa Vaidoo ruled his Kingdom with greater reputation & was a
greater Warrior than any of his Ancestors. The Portaloo of Serin-
gapatam hearing of the great reputation that Rungapa Naik had
obtained as a great Warrior & accomplished *2 Personage in all respects,
& that he ruled his Country mildly & regularly dispatched his ministers to invite
him to his presence; accordingly they wrote him that the Portaloo hear-
ing with pleasure of his fame was desirous of seeing him once; as soon as
he received the Letter he went with a great attendance & with much pleas-
ure to visit him; & his reception was gracious & the Portaloo much Sa-
tisfied with his obedience & strength admiring his great accomplishments
invited him to remain some time near him; one day a Merchant brought
for sale a horse so vicious that no one could mount him. The Portaloo

*1 1697 is the Cycle Cshwur or 1620 A.D according to the number of Years 36 but I suspect an error rather in that number as taking for 46 than in the Cycle Years enumerated. After this we find no more dates enumerated nor any data to fix dates until Madgherry Naiks reign

*2 The word Gentleman is here added by the Translator.

-loo purchased him as a curiosity, & desired his best riders to ride him but they all declared that they could not mount so ungovernable an Animal — Sungapa Naik seeing this, respectfully told the Rajah Tooloo that if he had not learned the art of horsemanship in his youth, with his permission he would now do his best with the furious horse, he then bridled him & mounted him fairly without a Saddle; the other riders being ashamed considered how to embarrass him & began to throw lances at him from all directions, he drew his Sword & began to cut them into pieces as he rode about after them with the quickness of an Arrow to the Astonishment of the Tartooloo & all the Spectators: he thus rode the whole day *1 cutting the lances thrown at him to the shame of his rivals; On the following morning he carried the Tartooloo & saluted him. the Tartooloo himself pleased with his address & Valour, & presented him with several valuable gifts & sent him away most honorably to his own Country. After his return he reigned for Years without trouble of Foreign Rajahs; he entertained many troops in his service & built 3. Mattoppos viz. namely Nagaswamy Mattum, Chitra Mattum, & Pogolegunhully Hosed Mattum for the Residence of his Jooroo; the P. of the Chitra Mattum was painted curiously with various colours & he granted 3. Agraharums for their support & also built the Pagoda of Sadaramaswar. After this Sungapa Naidoo appointed his Son Kalapa Naidoo his Successor in his Kingdom & departed this life & proceeded to the light of Seeyoo.

Kalapa Naidoo governed Years Charitably as his father; he had three Sons by names Dodala Naidoo, Seedapa Naidoo, & Sungapa Naidoo; the Eldest Dodala Naidoo was endowed with much more as was the Youngest Seedaramapah who added to his valour was remarkably handsome Kalapa Naidoo in the end of his life appointed *2 his Son Seedapa Naidoo to succeed to his power & deprived this life Dodala Naidoo being excluded from his right in the Government by the injustice of the Rajah & unwilling to disturb his Native Country retired to Chittledroog to Madakary *3 Naik, where acquainting of his arrival he obtained his protection & remained with him some time at Chittledroog. After some time Madakary Naik came to Hirriodd with a body of troops & fought with Seedapa Naidoo for 15 days; he took him prisoner & carried him to Chittledroog in fetters; he then settled Dodala Naidoo in his room. —

---

*1 This may mean a long time in the oriental mode of exaggeration

*2 This is a singular instance of the reigning Rajahs appointing a Successor to the exclusion of the Eldest —

*3 Madakeiree Naik succeeded A.D. 1754 see Chittledroog History

Seedala Naidoo ruled quietly 12 Years by the favor of Madakary Naik to whom he paid an Tribute of Two Thousand Pagodas.

When Seedapa Naidoo was in confinement at Chittledroog: one day the Daughter of Madakary Naik observed him in the Street from her terrace as he was going to dinner & enquired of those about her who he was; being informed that he was Pollegar of Hutteadi she sent for her fathers Jooroo & respectfully acquainted him that she was desirous of marrying the Pollegar of Hutteadi then in confinement; upon he had been acquainted of her intention he went to Seedapa Naik & began by condoling with him on his unfortunate situation; but observed that he might find a way to get quickly rid of his troublesome Attendants if he would take his counsel that for this purpose he was ready to give him his services advice. — Seedapa Naidoo replied that he would chearfully follow his counsel: then the Jooroo acquainted him that the daughter of Madakary Naik wished to marry him & that if he consented she could relieve him from his confinement & trouble & reinstate him in his Raajium when he heard these words he shut his eyes in detestation of such evil words: & of the proposition of abandoning his religion; he answered that he would not change his religion nor marry a woman of another Caste. The Jooroo then told him how their Ancestors had formerly accepted the faith of the Lingaruntoodoo changing from their first profession to Buddhoo; now I do not advise you to enter into any other Cast, since this is only turning to the former religion of your forefathers for your welfare & there is no harm in it & I wish to relieve you from your trouble. He continued to use much persuasion with him for 3 Days & having convinced him the Jooroo then went to Madakary Naik acquainted him of his Daughters inclination & proposed to marry her to Seedaramapa Naidoo. Madakary Naik was doubtful for some time whether he ought to give his daughter in marriage into another Caste till the Jooroo had convinced him there was no reasonable cause of doubt since the Ancestors of Seedaramapa Naidoo were very lately of the Boyaurie Sect therefore there was no reason to prevent his giving his daughter to him; Being thus satisfied by his Jooroo, Madakary Naik released Seedaramapa Naik from Confinement & married them to his daughter & he then reinstated him in the Raajium of Hutteadi as formerly & sent him to his Country with his daughter

daughter with many gifts & presents: he brought Doddaia Naik to
Chitteldroog where he was confined. Seedaramapa Naidoo a
return ruled without any interruption for years or charity as he
He had 3 Sons by his Wife, by names Halapa Naik, Stang
Naik & Doddia Naik; the eldest of them Halapa Naik,
great propaency in the study of Samscrit & Poetry, after his fa
death, Halapa Naik established himself in his fathers Estate with
consent of Madakary Naik: he married a Relation of Hyd
-ur Naik; and ruled some time under the authority of the Chi
-troog Polligar.

Madakary Naik once summoned Halapa Na
into his presence & ordered him to pay a Tribute of 4000 Pagodas
future; but Halapa Naik declared that he could not comply wit
to pay so much money, that the Rajah should enquire how mu
revenue was derived from his Country & the particulars of his disburse
-ments; on a mature Investigation of which he would submit to the R
decision (or literally hear his words).

Madakary Naik then sent for the Shanbogy
of Muttoad with their registers & examined in his Cutcharee th
-counts of Muttoad; & found that the District produced only 6
Pagodas annually, the Disbursements from which were for
9000 Pagodas; for Agrahareems 3000 Pagodas; for Sa
Expence 2000 Pagodas & remained for the Rajahs Expence 2000
On the result of this Enquiry Madakary Naik was pleased to
his Charity, & returned him to his own Country.

Hyder after this invited him to visit him & enquired
his affairs; & told him that as a dependant to Polligar, he should
dependent of Chitteldroog: he caused him to remain in his presence
AD 1772 5 Years & when Hyder made war with Madakary Naik
AD 1779 ed against Chitteldroog he brought Hanalapa Naik with him
-sieged or blocked up the Fort for 3 Months but then going to
the Mharattas Hyder desired Hanalapa Naik to go to M
-toad as he was sick, which he accordingly with his permission did
Mean while Madakary Naik on account of his adherence to
-der sent some Troops to Muttoad to bring him to Chitteldroog;

This must have been in 1772

seized on Kaulapa Naick & brought him prisoner to Chittledroog where he was confined; but Hyder returned & besieged Hydakery
A D 1778 Naick again & taking the Fort brought him prisoner to Seringapatan At this time Hyder released all the enemies of Hadakery Naick who had been confined; he ordered Kalapa Naick to return to Chittledroog & there to remain at rest: After the death of Hyder the Sultan expelled him from his Rajium & took all the Country into his own possession.

In the time of the Sultan when Lord Cornwallis & General Medows came against Bangalore in the 5th year Viroodicroo
A D 1791 the Mharatta's under Purseram Bhaw got Chittledroog into their possession & held it for a year. After Tippoo made peace with the forementioned, the Mharatta's returned to their country in which State it continue
A D 1799 ed to the Shadarah cycle year when after Tippoo being conquered by the Company, Hindoo Rajahs were placed in the management under their Swamy.

Remarks on the Muttoad Distri
July 1801

1 Divisions — The District is divided into 4 Taroofs by name Mu toad — Balacarra — Horacadawarapoora & Talla —

2 Boundaries

3 Situation of Muttoad — The Town of Muttoad is situated 15 Cofs distant South — — of Chittledroog —

4th Sibin Buildings — There are 15 Pagodas, one Mosque & 3 Jungum Matums in the Town

5th Castes — The Castes are viz

1 Bramins
2 Banians
3 Conchategar
4 Nonabar
5 Moostegar (Lingawunts)
6 Badar
7 Sankdiggers
8 Sankeyar
9 Golaroo
10 Illapharoo
11 Sinchiaroo
12 Badagoo
13 Halekar
14 Juneger
15 Bogare
16 Augasa
17 Vidra
18 Cabara
19 Potmakers
20 Toddymen
21 Barbers
22 Ladaroo
23 Washermen
24 Calaroo
25 Chucklers
26 Lingawuntsoloo
27 Flats Ring Maker
28 Mussulmans

Animals

In the Jungle of this Country are found the following Animals Tygers, Bears, Cottigerba, Jackalls, Wolves, Monkies, Apes, Wild Hogs, Deers, Antelopes, Hares, Porcupines, Land Tortoises, Peacocks & Alligators in the Tanks.

Trees

Toddy, Kaggy, Sava, Coraloo, Haraka, Jaloo, Castor nut Trees, Togaraw, Ginjelee, Horse Gram, Auvara, Hasaroo, Woodoodoo, Cadala, Wheat, Cotton, Coorla

Fruits

The Fruits produced are, Mangoes, Plantains, Cocoanuts, Oranges Limes, Wood Apples, Sugarcane, Jack fruit, Varady & Tamarind

Metals

The Coin of the Country is reckoned under 6 descriptions
1st Pay 2d Red, 3d Honey Gold Colour, 5th White Colour & 6th

Minerals & Manufactures

Iron & Steel are manufactured in the Talla Sarcar

Situation

There is a Hill called Nasaraday Rangaswur Hooda 2 Cos distant from Mullaad. It is said that in the Second Yoga or the Satee Yoggum a Rajah called Nasaradoodoo of the Yoorah race came a Shooting to these Woodlands particularly in quest of the Wild Elephants, by following the roaring of one he takes direction by the noise to a Hoondum or Watering place but did not find them there; Going there he had himself not to be observed by them in the Bushes on the hill, meanwhile the Son of an Ancient Moonee came to the Hoondum to draw water for his Parents, & dropping his Pot into the Pool to draw out water, Nasaraja Rajah hearing the noise made by the Pot & supposing it was by the Wild Elephants coming into the Hoondum let fly an arrow at the place whence the noise came, which unfortunately killed the Young Bramin.

The Rajah coming up beheld the accident & was much grieved. & built a Pagoda near to attone for the Sin he had unwillingly committed by the death of the Bramen.

Heeryoor

Chanashoomar of the Heeryoor District in the Jeedaudee Cycle Year 1 A.D. 1700-1800

No.	Names of the Farooss	Villages: Arbi	Pankey	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Water: Kuras	Channels	Tanks	Condas	Square Tanks	Patom/Pallies/Wells	Wells	Capilas	Hondas	Donas	Forts: Pucka	Kutcha	Nagpas	Mosques	Agraharams	Dagues (Mosques)	Tanas (Oil Mills)	Mugums (Looms	Chokas/Bleaching Places	Shops (Cauris/Rasgas	Ferries/Tumacs	Cotamarahs/Salt Beds	Chavarums/Notmakers/Wards	Soonkagars Dog (Chavarum Rents)	Seadars	Norigals	Houses: Tiruses	Kuras/Kutcha	Total	Families: Farooss	Bagee Farooss	Kuras/Cutcha	Total
1	Heeryoor	31	9	26	14	40	12	15	16	90	33	1	3	104	3	.	29	.	138	1	5	39	2	60	13	6	5	25	6	1	15	321	.	623	69	692	227	248	132	607
2	Javanagondanahully	22	5	20	7	27	5	16	15	41	18	..	4	35	..	..	23	.	40	..	..	20	..	17	9	3	3	13	2	.	2	214½	.	292	85	377	190	90	75	355
3	Chanoor	9	1	8	2	10	3	4	4	7	3	2	2	51	..	..	9	..	21	..	..	14	..	5	5	4	3	10	2	4	4	71½	..	215	40	255	84	125	36	245
4	Harateu	21	6	20	7	27	5	..	10	40	14	..	1	46	..	..	22	..	66	2	1	13	2	31	4	3	2	6	2	1	3	190	..	372	55	427	168	238	31	437
5	Burmageery	24	7	16	15	31	7	12	11	65	8	..	.	29	..	..	14	1	52	.	1	8	1	9	4	2	2	13	..	.	12	148	..	67	193	260	131	106	17	254
6	Darmapoora	10	9	15	4	19	1	2	8	9	7	..	11	55	..	..	15	.	32	1	..	6	..	9	3	1	2	11	1	2	7	90½	..	265	13	278	99	102	34	235
7	Vinoocullgoodee	9	7	12	4	16	6	3	.	13	7	.	1	58	1	1	16	1	35	.	.	5	.	14	4	1	1	..	1	..	1	88½	..	126	17	143	76	71	17	164

Chanashoomar of Heryoor Continued

No. of Castes	Names of the Sarcoffs	Enumeration of Castes Indoos																													
		Brahmins	Vishnaw	Sootras																					Miscellaneous						
			Banians or Comatties	Sailtenes or Sailtanes	Vengauvis	Vecklalagauvis or Rajuls	Reddyvaro	Sooshays	Bunt Sekalangunbeauvs	Jangre	Kapsfools	Telas	Cheruvas	Jandars (Parungatoo Sweepers)	Sandars (Silk Weavers)	Combatti Smiths	Tengunta Potters	Ogara Madeuvas	Sandal	Ecalyars	Kindaras	Cosh-vis	Togue	Channadas	Sengavaro	Bhramanas of the Kasy Shas	Barbers or Jangue	Kelleyaro Pantaro	Mandigaro Cheruckleers	Nagatta	Jaine	Mussulmans	Grand Total
1	Heryoor	15	6	..	111	147	4	3	9	2	..	34	28	17	..	6	6	13	17	7	..	29	..	..	1	..	89	20	30	1	1	11	60
2	Javanagondana hully	..	2	..	17	145	..	2	..	..	..	42	12	6	..	2	3	9	3	7	..	25	1	..	..	..	45	5	19	1	1	2	35
3	Chanoor	5	4	2	37	67	..	..	2	1	..	33	12	..	..	2	3	5	9	3	1	13	1	..	..	..	24	11	7	..	..	3	24
4	Harakee	8	..	..	52	106	6	..	2	5	..	66	11	..	..	3	3	15	7	5	..	9	1	..	2	2	57	19	29	..	..	2	43
5	Burmageery	1	..	..	54	28	10	..	3	..	..	32	14	1	..	..	2	1	6	5	..	26	..	1	..	1	41	2	20	..	..	..	25
6	Baramapobrao	8	8	..	27	92	..	..	2	1	1	13	2	..	1	1	1	3	8	..	..	16	..	..	1	..	22	5	15	..	3	5	23
7	Vanoculgooda	2	..	..	21	56	1	..	..	1	..	31	6	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	11	..	..	1	16
		42	20	2	319	641	19	5	18	10	1	256	115	24	1	14	19	53	51	28	1	128	3	1	4	3	295	68	131	2	5	24	229

Dahazada of the Heeryoor District.

No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Mud	Pucka	Mixed	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Cowles	Tiers	Enamels	Cutchies	Wells	Jummahonds	Pagodas	Mosques	Cookies	Forts	Choups	Mhadies	Ghurries	Remarks
	Taroof Heeryoor																				
1	Sasba Heeryoor	1	.	1	.	1	2	6	1	.	3	1	8	58	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
2	Nagamahully	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Boodipoorum	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	9	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	Aultore	1	.	1	.	1	.	6	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
5	Nasahalloo	1	.	1	.	1	2	7	.	.	4	.	.	10	.	1	1	.	1	.	.
6	Pallarahully	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Somanahully	1	.	1	.	1	1	4	.	1	5	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Isaccanahully	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
9	Viophalagara	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	4	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
10	Nyndahully	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
11	Sahanahully	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	Goodanahully	1	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	.	12	.	5	6	.	12	1	.	.	.	.
13	Hoobagalacoonta	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
14	Ka Krisnahully	1	.	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
15	Vellauty	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	Gurrechekahully	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
17	Baloor	1	.	.	1	1	1	12	.	.	16	2	2	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
18	Golahully	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	Coongelnadoo	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	Nagamahully	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
21	Chellamadoovoo	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
22	Yalamadoovoo	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	Bochapoora	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	Voochavanahully	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
25	Yeedalangagunhully	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
26	Gungoolagoonta	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
27	Lokayenahully	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
28	Peelhully	1	.	1	.	1	1	6	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
29	Borahoora	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
30	Yaladookaira	1	.	1	.	1	1	12	.	1	.	.	4	6	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
31	Peelyanahully	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
32	Yedahoor	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	Colegga	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	Baharamadoovoo	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
35	Nurasanagoondy	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
36	Cunchecpoora	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	Wolvovanahaul	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
38	Nunasecdara	1	.	.	1	1	1	3	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
39	Samoodrodohully	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	8	1	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
40	Goodalahully	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	12	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Total	31	9	26	14	40	16	90	12	15	104	4	33	130	1	15	29	.	3	.	5

No. of Jarooff & Villages	Name of Villages	Villages				Ploughs	Carts	Bullocks	Horses & Cattle	Houses	Pagodas	Mosques	Churches	Shops	Oil Mills	Toddy Shops	Remarks
		Total	Tope	Inhabited	Ruined												
2	Jaroff Kanoor																
1	Cusba Kanoor	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	5	1	1	6	"	1	1	"	"	"
2	Coilahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	3	"	"	13	"	2	8	"	3	1	"	"
3	Moovandahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	17	3	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
4	Godalalasontia	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
5	Kajarahulla	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	5	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
6	Kanagara	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	7	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
7	Hibbasamoodrum	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
8	Coorbarhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
9	Condoolagoora	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
10	Immulapoora	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	9	1	8	2	10	3	7	3	4	51	4	3	21	"	4	9	"	"
3	Jaroff Javangondanhully																
1	Cusba Javangondanhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	1	1	1	6	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"
2	Buttakasedasa	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
3	Bevegala	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	1	1	10	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"
4	Bobboppondanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	3	1	6	"	"	1	"	"
5	Javaiwoodoorop	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"
6	Calavanaikanahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	1	"	2	2	"	"	1	"	"
7	Jandaramanahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	Jotaruchickanhully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	Bodalapoora	1	"	1	"	1	2	2	1	"	4	"	1	2	"	4	1	"	"
10	Godduvanaropa	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
11	Boganadbovoo	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"
12	Verdanahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"
13	Cuyabomanahully	1	"	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
14	Kudavara	1	"	1	"	1	2	3	"	"	1	"	4	8	"	"	1	"	"
15	Kungapoora	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"
16	Majigondanahully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
17	Madduna hully	1	"	1	"	1	"	3	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
18	Mavanama Hoovoo	1	"	1	"	1	2	1	1	"	3	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
19	Heelarada hully	1	"	"	1	1	"	2	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
20	Veeranagatta hully	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
21	Sayadoorasanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
22	Hundeganadoovoo	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
23	Nasapanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	5	"	1	"	"	1	2	"	5	1	"	"
24	Seeroomalapenarapa	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
25	Kaddoorybungapanhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	3	"	"	2	1	2	3	"	"	1	"	"
26	Kaylanhadabanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
27	Nudeevala	1	"	1	"	1	1	3	"	1	6	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"
	Total	22	5	20	7	27	15	41	5	15	35	4	18	40	"	17	23	"	"
4	Jaroff Haratee																
1	Cusba Haratee	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	"	"	3	15	"	"	1	"	1
2	Chanayarahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	Golahully	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"
4	Jajaba hully	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	"	"	2	3	"	"	1	"	"
5	Jajadamoodra	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	Condekara	1	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	6	"	1	7	"	3	1	"	"
7	Jumpalanaikkocotta	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	Goodanoor	1	"	1	"	1	2	"	"	"	2	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"
9	Kungayanahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	8	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"
10	Maddanacoonta	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	5	"	"	1	"	"
11	Bunneenaikanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	5	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"
12	Malabomanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	3	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"
13	Malapanhully	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"
14	Vedecara	1	"	1	"	1	"	2	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
	Carried over	10	4	10	4	14	6	21	"	"	18	"	15	38	"	3	11	"	"

No. of Taroofs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Pulley	Shoolay	Jaffnapatam	Pannai	Point Pedro	Valvettithurai	Kayts	Aanaikoddai	Nagadipoory	Kopay	Tellipalai	Sandilipay	Uduvil	Chavagacherry	Nallur	Remarks
		Brought over	10	1	10	4	14	6	21	-	18	-	15	38	-	3	11	-	-	-	2	
	15	Coolongoondanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	16	Kaitcobanahully	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	17	Kotawebangy	1	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	18	Paulandhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
	19	Jamadahully	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	8	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	20	Jadeegondanhully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	21	Wolbaliyara	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	22	Gooyellahaul	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	23	Wyaracotta	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	8	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	24	Wanganahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	25	Tendareekiara	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	26	Wolbayanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	27	Veedlayancecalla	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		Total	21	6	20	7	27	10	40	-	50	1	17	66	-	3	22	-	-	-	3	
5		Taroff Burmanageery																				
	1	Cutcherri Burmanageery	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	2	Cumbaitahully	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3	Cuckanahully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4	Kapoomanahully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5	Tavendee	1	-	1	-	1	2	8	-	-	15	-	1	13	-	12	1	-	-	-	
	6	Soorangendanahully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	7	Coorahully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	8	Vayasabnoodrum	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	9	Joonapully	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	10	Hoolietotlee	1	-	1	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	11	Coonecara	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	12	Varamayanapully	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	13	Vanniankahully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	14	Varadutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	7	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	15	Vendaseeutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	16	Hootara	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	17	Matteygoorecca	1	-	1	-	1	2	4	-	18	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	18	Veeckayanahully	1	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	19	Tackwanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	20	Dodanutta	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	21	Yarkanagayanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	22	Goodahully	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	23	Vebanhully	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	24	Coombarhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
	25	Kalmeckadahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	26	Audeerahalli	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	27	Chattanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	28	Maskanahully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	29	Woodoovally	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	30	Goovagoodoo	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	31	Velayayanhully	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total	24	7	16	15	31	11	63	7	122	29	8	52	-	12	44	1	-	-	1	
6		Taroff Parmapoora																				
	1	Cutcha Parmapoora	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	9	10	-	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	2	Kneestnapoora	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	3	Malecary	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	4	Lakayanhully	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	5	Wolbacara	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	6	Cundayanhully	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	7	Varadoocoo	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	8	Vendrehully	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		Carried over	3	5	6	7	8	3	4	-	14	10	2	16	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	

No. of Taroos	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Villages: Hooly	Dufta	Small	Regent	Total	Tanks	Cowtals	Rivers	Channels	Cashlehs	Wells	Spring heads	Pagodas	Mosques	Cavils	Choultries	Hoolals	Bungs	Remarks
		Brought over	3	5	6	2	8	3	4	..	..	44	10	2	16	1	..	7	..	..	..	..
	9	Halagaladdee	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	10	Maddeehully	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	11	Yamachettanhully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	12	Perseyamadavasacritta	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	13	Conchagondanhully	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	6	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	14	Basjacanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	15	Cholayanahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	16	Hallaradoggadma	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	17	Thavandgeery	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	18	Haulookoolesa	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	19	Hoogooroo	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Total	10	9	15	4	19	8	9	1	2	85	11	7	32	1	1	15	..	..	..	..
4		Taroo of Vanoocullgooda																				
	1	Cauba Vanoocullgooda	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	10	1	1	9	..	1	1	1	1	..	
	2	Hungapore	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	3	Chahapoora	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	4	Chittahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	5	Ubenahully	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	6	Camatahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	7	Eswaragahra	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	8	Badarahully	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	9	Hroostnapoora	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
	10	Ramasagara	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	11	Joolum	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	12	Yelahully	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	13	Lopahully	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	6	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	14	Hoongasally	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	15	Harbeyaba	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	16	Jalagondanhully	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
		Total	9	7	12	4	16	5	13	6	3	58	1	7	35	..	1	16	1	1	2	

Abstract of the Heeryoor District

No. of Taroos	Names of the Taroos	Villages: Hooly	Dufta	Small	Regent	Total	Tanks	Cowtals	Rivers	Channels	Cashlehs	Wells	Spring heads	Pagodas	Mosques	Cavils	Choultries	Hoolals	Bungs	Remarks
1	Taroo of Heeryoor	31	9	26	14	40	16	90	12	15	104	4	33	138	1	15	29	..	3	
2	——— Javagondanhully	22	5	20	7	27	15	41	5	16	35	4	18	40	..	17	23	..		
3	——— Ekanoor	9	1	8	2	10	4	7	3	4	31	4	3	21	..	4	9	..		
4	——— Harate	21	6	20	7	27	10	40	..	3	46	1	17	66	2	3	22	..		
5	——— Burmagery	24	7	16	15	31	11	63	7	12	29	..	8	52	..	12	14	1		
6	——— Darmapore	10	9	15	4	19	8	9	1	2	85	11	7	32	1	1	15	..		
7	——— Vanoocullgooda	9	7	12	4	16	5	13	6	3	58	1	7	35	..	1	16	1	1	
	Total	126	44	117	53	170	69	263	34	57	378	25	93	384	4	59	128	2	11	

Account of the Boundary of the Heeryoor Talook.

On the East at 1¼ Cos's distance the Boundary of Coorbarhully of Ekanoor Taroff is bounded near Bommagondanhully in the Taroff of Chungauvarum belonging to the Seera Seema.

On the South East of Heeryoor at 5 Cos's distance the Boundary of the Cusba Jamanagondanhully is marked near Valacoltch in the Taroff of Siwara Kaira belonging to the Seemar Seema by a Channel.

On the South of Heeryoor at 5 Cos's distance the boundary of Beraupoor of Cusba Heeryoor is bounded by the Hoogooda of Bonaresepentah & Naranadaroo belonging to the Hobally of Sookapatam & Chickanaickanahully of Seera Seema & Chitnam Seema

On the South West of Heeryoor at 5 Cos's distance the boundary of Arsanagoonda of Cusba Heeryoor joins that of Chickaballapara & Dasgodee in the Talook of Matoode & Chickanaickanahully belonging to the Droogum & Chitnam Seemas

On the West of Heeryoor at 4 Cos's distance the Byrnageery Taroff is bounded by Medanahully of Lakashully Taroff belonging to Matodde. The Cos's of Maurees Tanawa is the land mark of the Boundaries.

On the North West of Heerypoor at 46 Cos.
the Boundary of Audeerahaul of Burmagaery Tar
joins the Nuggooda of Burmapoora & Kolahaul
ing to the Surroop Syamunglum & Matoade of Q
Seema; the Pah Coombaraguttu Canawai forms
land Mark of these united Boundaries.-

On the North of Heerypoor at 3 Cos distan
Boundary of Goyelaul of Karatee Surroop joins that
Cheeka Syamunglum, belonging to the Drooqum See

On the North East of Heerypoor at 6 Cos
the Boundary of Madahully of Burmapoora Sam
joins the Nuggooda of Imrapoor & Cheeratarah
belonging to the Madacaseerpah & Seera Seemas

147 Historical Account of Heeroor

From Information collected at that place & translated by C. V. Boria.

August 20th 1801.

A very thick Jungle formerly covered the ground whereon Heeroor stands. — One Cos West was a Village called Koyasamoodrum which was then the Head place of this Neighbourhood; a Polligar named by Siva Raja of the Caste of Mootegar one day came to hunt in this Jungle, one of his dogs being wounded & pursued by a Hare, he conceived that the Land whereon so extraordinary a thing happened must be Male* Soil & victorious; made his followers to put some leaves on the tract that his Dogs first described when followed by the Hare; & soon after he built a Fortification on the outline thus marked. He then moved his residence to this place & Established it as a capital of the Country; he encouraged the population of this new Town which was then distinguished by the name of Heeroor, Great or Head Village. —

Upon his death his Son Vaula Illapa Naik, succeeded in his place & managed his Country for a considerable time improving his Estate still further than his father; he died of Sickness and his Son Immadee Conchapa Naik entered on his father's Estate; who encouraged several families from the frontier places to come and inhabit his Village, he built the Pagoda of Sara Hullasuar Swamy; the History of this God is mentioned in its proper place. —

His Son Rangapa Naik of Sera married the Daughter of the Baswapatam Polligar but refusing as Customary to give a Girl of his family in Marriage to them the families quarrelled and became enemies & resolved to ruin each other; the Polligar of Baswapatam being much discontented with his Relation went with a few followers to Hydrabad** & complaining of the ill-requitals of his kinsman brought a body of the Mussulmen troops with one Seer Assadat Cawn who suddenly seized on this place. — Then Eastoory Rungapa Naik abandoning his Estate & family to the vengeance of his enemy fled to save his life. —

On this the Polligar of Chittledroog who had the Office of Naik Sanum of this District from the time of the Bajanagur Kings (as soon as the place was taken by the Mussulmen) assembled a considerable number of troops. — He prayed to the God of Heeroor to grant him success in his expedition & Saramallasuar pleased with this devotion promised him that

Heeroor

---

* Jondu Boomee.

** Should be Beejapoor

succor would shortly fall to him from the Mysoreans encouragement he came and took the fort expelling the Invaders.

Afterwards the Chittledroog Poligar who was may Eastoory Rangapa Naik for his success & to shew his devotion for the favo Sramalaswar built a Goograja or Spire to the Pagoda & granted a Sage for the Expences of the Sacred Ceremonies from that period this District annexed to the Seema of Chittledroog & continued under the Managemen of the following Rajahs of that Capital viz.

1652 1 Madukary Naik the Son of Eastoory Rangapa Naik
2 Chicka Madukary Naik
3 Dalvay Hoodanah
4 Chickanna Naik
1689 5 Baarmun Naik
6 Veere Madkar Naik
1748 7 Eastoory Rangapa Naik
1754* 8 Madukary Naik son of Baarmun Naik

The last being in Arrears of Tribute for some years to the Marattas Gopal Row & Nana Row came into this Country wi a numerous Army to collect the Peishkus from the Poligars in Carnatic & furnish them; they invested Chittledroog at this time in the A D 1758 year Bahoodana the Rhundy of the Chittledroog Raja to th ber of 5000 were left to take care of this fort. Gopal Row marched a Detachment engaged the Rajahs Rear & intended to follow the ma the Rhundy fled at Midnight to Chittledroog not being able to stand such unequal numbers; Next Morning the Head Inhabi by furnishing 30000 Rupees made peace with Gopal Row & admi a garrison into that place. The Marattas retained the place for Month when Madakary Naik negotiated a peace with Nana Chittledroog & their troops delivered up the place to the Rajah

Afterwards Hyder Ally Cawn who had risen to th Station in the service of the Mysore Curtar began to extend the bo ther Provinces in addition to the Dominion that the Curtar had fo former times; having quarrelled with Madakary Naik he marched reduce the Rajahs Country & on his way came here with all his and after besieging it for 8 Days the Inhabitants paid him 5000 pees to obtain Cowle & assurance of safety to the place & delivered up it to Hyder. — Hyder having left some troops for its defence marched Army & captured Hosdroog, Jaanacul & other places; when he ca ed near Chennageery Madakary Naik went out with pre to meet the Bahadar & agreed to terms in order to preserve his

---

* He succeeded in 1754 see Chittledroog Accounts. —

and Inhabitants then by the direction of Hyder he assembled his troops & followed Hyder's Army on the Expedition against the Naggur Raya; After the Conquest of Naggur he was treated with honor presented with rich Jewels & permitted to return to his Country when he continued to manage as usual having his residence at Chitteldroog.

Hyder soon after marched again from Seringapatam to conquer Gooty & Madakarry Naik by his order joined his Army: he took much pains to please the Bahader on that Expedition & on the Capture of Gooty the Bahader shewed him much favor & he returned to his Country.

Afterwards the Mharattas entered this Country to punish the Rajah of Mysore for withholding the Tribute for some years: Madukaree Naik by order of Madaree Rauze & Treyambak Bauze followed their Army with his troops for 6 Months on the conclusion of this Expedition he was rewarded with rich gifts by the Mharatta Chiefs and returned to his own Country.

As soon as the Mharattas had crossed the Boundary of the Carnattic, the Pollegars of Rayerulley & Kopaldroog who were always mortal Enemies to the Chitteldroog Rajas finding a favorable opportunity to communicate to the Bahader that Madukaree Naik was united with the Mharattas to oppose the interests of his friends, at last the misrepresentations reached Hyder's ears, & had he offered in his anger he would have sacrificed all to his resentment; he therefore put his Army in motion in the Cycle year
A.D 1777 Kavallumbee; when he arrived at this place altho' the Rajah delivered it up he got by force extorted a fine of nine Lacs Rupees, & sent off to Seringapatam the Inhabitants of all Castes as Prisoners. After laying waste this place he marched & invested Chitteldroog endeavored for many Months to take it, but hearing that the Mharattas were approaching & not being able to take that place immediately, he raised the Siege & marched against the Mharattas; after finishing this Campaign he returned back to Chitteldroog in the Cycle Vellumbey
A.D 1778 year and came under the Hill fort & there for 6 Months; at last Madukaree Naik came out to visit Hyder by advice of some of his Servants who betrayed all his secrets & undertook to put their Master in the hands of the enemy! as soon as he came to Hyder's Camp he put him in confinement & took possession of the fort & effects of the Rajah on the 5th of Baheelem of Magar Month

&c.

After the conquest of Chittledroog Hyder and Tippoo
A.D. 1791 by their managers ruled the country up to the 6th Veroodicroo
In that year Purseram Bhow invaded this country in the
carried on by the Company against Tippoo. The Inhabitants
out to the Mahratta Camp to Shanoor offering to their
10,000 Rupees to procure the place from plunder. An Officer
ined Garmajee was sent with them to encourage the other
bitants to remain. After agreeing to these terms before day
next Morning the Army of Purseram Bhow suddenly came
on the place, plundered the Inhabitants, and even dug in the
in search of riches supposed to be buried; the Army encamped
near the place.

After this ravage the country lay waste entirely
one Year; but when Tippoo had made peace with the Allies some
the people returned & inhabited their wretched ruinous houses.

Tippoo Sultan at this time ordered a Nazarana
or Contribution to be levied throughout his Dominions to
burse the extraordinary demands of the late war; & tho the
bitants were already ruined this District was assessed in the
of 36000 Rupees which was not entirely collected when Tippoo
slain in the late attack by the Company's Forces on the 30
A.D. 1799 Chitra Month of Sudaudee Cycle year.

Colonel Baby mple marched after that into the
Country to take possession of all the Gaudies in the Month
Jastom of that year. Since which time the Managers of Kis
=naja Vadeyar have been in possession

Remarks on the District of Heeroor

from information on the Spot.

1801

Divisions — Heeroor a District of the Chitteldroog Zumma is divided into 7 Taroofs containing 170 Villages (Seefaneirmar) 2432 Houses &c. &c.

2 Population — The Population is supposed to amount to 12160 Souls

There are 68 Tanks & 59 Gardens.

There are 3 Hill Forts in this District

3. Droogs — 1st Vancoallgoodom
2 Burmdgeery

4 Rivers — The Vadavatee River rises in the Hills of Gallespooja & passing close to the North Wall of the Fort runs by Dodaree Hoocoondee, Nagasamoodrum, where it joins the Jonagahulla River & thence passes & falls into the Toongabudra.

5 Hills — This District is surrounded by Jungles on all sides but particularly a very thick Jungle & great Range of Hills cover it on the West dividing it from the Hosdroog & Mullaad Districts.

6 Markets — At the Villages Shanore & Durmpore Fairs or Markets are established weekly; but at Heeroor as it is situated on the Great Road they hold no weekly Markets for fear of disturbance from Passengers —

7 Animals — Tygers and Bears are to be found among the Hills & Jungles & Antelopes, Deers, Wild Hogs, Callingerba, Hares &c. are frequent all over the Districts. No Elephants

8 Fruits — A few Plantains, Mangoes, Oranges, Limes, Nuts, Cocoanuts, Betel are cultivated in the Gardens; but the Soil is not favorable to Sugar & only some Jungle Flowers are found

9 Wood — Some Sandal & Benjamin & Gum trees are found in these Jungles, many Trees of the kind called Camarad which are used for Buildings in this Country, there is no Teakwood or Saagwan. —

The

Lack of Jam Lac?

10. Soil and Productions

The Soil by the Natives is divided into 4 Kinds. The 1st Kampa or Red producing great plenty of Saza. Navane Horse Gram, Chillies, Oil Seeds, Jogar, Hafsaroo, Tobacco 2d The Coppoo or Clay soil produces Joaree, Chenna, Wheat, Cotton & Navane.

3d The Corraloo or Brown Soil produces plenty Paddy below the Tanks but in the higher ground only Raggy.

4th The Colloo or Stony - This Soil of the Land only produces 2 Kinds of Grain Navane & Woodloo

In the District of Heeroor Raggy is transplanted for cultivation in like manner as Paddy in other Countries, & not sowing whole fields with it as in the adjacent Frontier Districts.

Except in Winter few vegetables are cultivated besides some of the greens called Potakoora. -

For the lands cultivated below the Tanks the Ryots are allowed an equal half of the produce, & one third in a few places; the other lands are let at rent according to the nature of the Soil & Grain. -

11 Exports & Imports

Merchants bring the Productions of different Countries & dispose of them to the Inhabitants & carry back in return Chillies, Tobacco, Chenna & Wheat to sell in the Districts of Seera & Royadroog

13 Cattle.

Cows cost from 1/2 to 3 Pagodas but the Bullocks of this Country sell as high as 10 Pagodas & Buffaloes from 3 to 5 Pagodas. The Sheep are of a superior quality to those of the neighbouring Districts. -

13 Manufactures

The Cloths and Comballies made in this District are coarse & only of 10 Gold fanams value generally. -

At 6 Cos South West at the Village of Muttoad (a District of Rodroog) a considerable Manufactory of Women's Glass Rings is carried on from Materials found in that neighbourhood. -

All other manufactures required for the use of the people

purchased from the Merchants when they pass by this place.

14 Minerals — In the Cusba Jaroo of the Village Arsanagoondy some Iron is made: the Ore is a sand collected in the neighbouring hills.—

15 Houses — The Houses of this District are generally flat or terraced roofs

16 Language — The Canara is the language of the Country—

17 — The Boyawar Caste shake a considerable part of the Population (See Jain Shrawar)

Pagodas of Heeroor — Madukary Naik built here 12 Pagodas one for Chendia Mallaswar, another for Vooma Maheswar & made 7 Radoms for the annual Ceremony.— From that time the Ceremonies of 3 Radoms are performed in one day once a Year: but the Chariot which was originally built by Naick is still in good Order preceides the the others on that occasion.

At the Cusba of Heeroor are also the following Pagodas with Spires.—

1 The Pagoda of Para-e Mal-Iswar
2 A Pagoda of Veerabuddra
3 " of Venkatrama
4 " of Mylar Ling

The Pagoda of Para-e Mal-Iswar has a high Spire which may be seen at a considerable distance.— This Pagoda is famous all over these Countries: the Account of its Origin believed by the Superstitious Natives follows below.—

On the 15th of Maga Month their Radderatsa or the Annual Festival of Para-Mal-Iswara is observed by the Country people.—

Legendary History of the God Tara-Mal-Iswar worshipped at Heeroor

Formerly a Woman of the Iron Smith Caste named Saracka, resolved to devote herself entirely to the Service of Sheesila Mallecharjoon & to go annually on pilgrimage to this God at Sreechellum; becoming aged one day as she prayed near the God & lamented that she could not come so often as before to visit him from the distance of her native place. the God being propitiated by her Zeal gave into her hand a Clay pot with directions to worship it as a Lingom & worshipped it for 4 Years; then went back to Sreesaylom (being directed in a dream) performed the usual ceremonies & the Attendants of the Temple presented her with the Prasadom which was suddenly changed into a Lingom: being terrified by this miracle she threw it away several times but as often found it returned into her Cloth & could not get rid of it till she had arrived at her home. —

The aged Woman then preserved the Stone in a Mortar belonging to her house and acquainted her friends of what happened on her Journey, next Morning she found that Stone joining with the mortar appeared a beautiful Lingam resembling Sreesila Mallecharjoon. — She then prayed to know what was to be done in future; then by the direction of the God she built a small Pagoda over the Lingom & worshipped it till her death. Thenceforward this God is called Tara-Mal-Iswar or the Mal Iswar of Tanaka. —

This God having been propitious to several Rajahs that made vows to him several lands & allowances were granted from time to time to support the expences of the sacred Ceremonies

See Inscriptions

Historical Account of Goudennahully.

from the Goude of Goudennahully August 1807.

Doda Mastey & Chicka Mastee two brothers with their family & Cattle came from the North & built two Houses near this place: they clear'd the Jungly Ground & maintained themselves by cultivating the Soil: they then invited Inhabitants from other parts advancing them money to increase the cultivation: the brothers next built a Fort & gave to their Village the names of Halla Goudennahully.

In time the brothers Quarrelled because the younger brother Chicka Mastee made a Tank which endangered the Village. Doda Mastee being displeased with his brother's folly removed & built a North of the first Village another called also Goudennahully & all the Inhabitants removed to the new Village. Halla Goudennahully in the mean time was inundated by the Water of the Tank & Doda Mastee managed as Head Man of the new place — On his death his Younger brother succeeded —

Some time after the Mysore Circar's Army invaded Pilligly Borapoor & the other Chief Places of the Polligars they plundered this place but Chicka Mastee got off & returned as soon as they went away & brought back the inhabitants —

He managed there for some time, but after his death the Village went to decay, till in the Government of the Chittledroog Polliga's that Gonderpee Dhussya Goudda came hither by order of the Polligars & repeopled the Village. — In the time of Rauza Madakary Naick he gave this Village in Jaghier when he built a Charity Mhuth for feeding all Passengers near Heeroor

After Dhussya Gouda's Death the Heeroor Cudigar called Kasaviah was appointed by his room Head Man & to collect the Revenue.

After this Hyder Ally Cawn came with his Army & took Chittledroog: in these troubles Goudennahully was again ruined. — In the reign of Tippoo Malla Chetty was Gouda. When Lord Cornwallis & General Medows came to Seringapatam the Khargitta Purseram Bhow in his March thither collected the Choute & on his return the Village was plundered & again destroyed.

In its present State under the Government of the English Bahauders Somanahully Sedia is Goud of Goudennahully.

— The Goudennahully Account is finished. —

Chanashoomar of Anujee continued

Name of the District	Enumeration of Castes																														
	Hindoos																								Miscellaneous						
	Brahmins	Chatrees	Vyshas	Soodras																											
				Comatees	Komsetty gar	Lingaroota	Kelagaur	Vallooga	Pajaries or Anuja Pooroo	Nayehor 6	Gollars	Veeramas	Jaadur	Gowdar	Sturgintar	Agasa	Kancharul	Edigar	Mudda	Ostar	Conshi	Culliarawo	Hallawar	Cotten Cooliers	Muddawallias	Badar or Boya	Kelagar	Mauligar	Jains	Mussulmans	Ground Total
Anujee	28	1	15	2	1056	6	1	3	1	57	58	14	6	11	32	70	5	8	30	7	33	4	1	1	403	114	11	2	34	2014
Of the Above Here are Cultivators or Farmers	2	2	..	1	1102	6	1	1	2	49	15	..	..	2	1	5	..	5	20	..	11	..	..	1	260	..	10	-	19	1515

Chanashoomar of the Anujee District for the Years Sundardee or A.D. 1799–1800

from the Amildar & Shanbogs of Anujee October 1800

Name of the District	Hobalies	Taraffs	Villages: Aboly	Villages: Dakay	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Waste	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks: In good Condition	Water: Tanks: Broken	Water: Tanks: Total	Water: Wells	Water: Cultivable Fields	Forts: Forts	Forts: Hill Forts	Pettahs under Taraffs	Pagodas	Cultivators Ploughs	Gardens	Families
Anujee	4	7	119	6	103	22	125	1	30	34	11	45	97	38	4		2	184	1515	193	2014

Anujee District is subdivided as follows Viz

from Narsing Row Amuldar &
Conaja & Vinkapah Serishtadars
13th October 1800

Hobalies	Names of Hobalies	Tarooffs	Ploughs	Bullocks	Inhabitants	Cattle	Total	Tanks
1	Anujee	3	34	6	34	6	40	13
2	Burmasagur	2	26	"	24	2	26	10
3	Seedavoneedroog	1	24	"	23	6	29	6
4	Auliagutta	1	30	"	22	8	30	3
	Grand Total	7	119	6	103	22	125	32

1 Anujee Hobaly (3 Tarooffs) Viz

No. of Tarooffs & Villages	Names of the Villages	Ploughs	Hobaly	Total Villages	Coss Distant	Direction from Cuta	Tanks	
1	Tarooff Anujee							
1	Cusba Anujee	1	"	1	1/4	"	2	
2	Chicka Anujee	"	1	1	1/4	E	"	
3	Ramawandahully	1	"	1	1/2	NE	1	Row are Jongral Pools beside for the use of Cattle
4	Kutoor	1	"	1	1/2	"	"	
5	Coordee	1	"	1	3/4	"	"	
6	Patoor	1	"	1	1	"	"	
7	Canchapoor	"	1	1	"	"	"	Ruines
8	Chickavonakteehully	1	"	1	3/4	E	"	
9	Hoollee Cutta	1	"	1	1/2	SE	"	
	Total	7	2	9	"	"	3	
2	Tarooff Auloor							
1	Cusba Auloor	1	"	1	"	"	"	
2	Hudalapoor	"	1	1	1/4	NE	"	
3	Mullsiteehully	"	1	1	1/4	E	"	Ruines
4	Cadaja	1	"	1	3/4	NW	1	
5	Ramanahully	"	1	1	1	SW	"	
6	Pureyapore	1	"	1	1	E	"	Ruines
7	Sammapore	1	"	1	1	SE	"	
	Carried over	4	3	7	"	"	1	

No. of Tarroffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Wet	Garden	Total	Extent of Tank in Circumference from Bund		Tanks	
		Brought forward	4	3	7			1	
	8	Gollaroo hully	1	"	1	1	Ks		
	9	Halla Cuttla	1	"	1	¾	G		
	10	Condassa Coree	1	"	1	1½		1	
	11	Moodango hully	1	"	1	1¾	S		
	12	Hossa hully	1	"	1	1	Ks		
	13	Karu Aganahully	1	"	1	2	Ks	1	A Tank now forming
	14	Cajoohanhully	1	"	1	2	S	1	
	15	Nuvadrungayanelley	1	"	1	1½	S		Ruined
	1	Total	12	3	15	"	"	4	
3		Taroff Nargunelly							
	1	Cusba Nargunelly	1	"	1	3	S	1	
	2	Honnanachully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	3	Abannahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	4	Bayeehaul	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	5	Nagarootaddy	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	6	Cachinoolahoohully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	7	Hoonse Cuttla	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	8	Panganoohully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	9	Mundaloor	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	10	Cottahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	11	Goodhaul	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	12	Hossarungapore	"	1	1	"	"	"	Ruined
	13	Bomanore	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	14	Habalhoo	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	15	Hallavarlee	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	16	Chinnasamoodra	1	"	1	"	"	"	Ruined
		Total	15	1	16	"	"	6	
		2 Burmasagur Kobaly 2 Taroffs							
1		Taroff Burmasagur							
	1	Cusba Burmasagur	1	"	1	3	Ks	2	
	2	Colahaul	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	3	Hadaragutta	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	4	Rungabanahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	5	Hampanore	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	6	Ammahutty	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	7	Arasoor	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	8	Ammanagully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	9	Bavanbohully	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	10	Nundehully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
		Carried forward	10	"	10	3		6	

No. of Tarofs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Fully	Partially	Total Villages	Fines	Grain from Circar Lands	Tanks	Remarks
		Brought forward	10	"	10	"	"	6	
	11	Dupanahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	12	Nagadhaul	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	13	Nagasree	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	14	Cafsavanully	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	15	Gooreanully	1	"	1	"	"	"	Ruined
	16	Burapore	1	"	1	"	"	"	Ruined
		Total	16	"	16	"	"	6	
2		Tarof Isamoodra							
	1	Cusba Isamoodra	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	2	Cagoonda	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	3	Callagara	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	4	Cuskabaloo	0	"	1	"	"	"	
	5	Nellee Cutta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	6	Gollaroohully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	7	Choulleehully	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	8	Hurlacutta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	9	Codeehully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	10	Pamarahully	1	"	1	26	"	"	
		Total	10	"	10	"	"	4	
1		Seedavoonedroog Hobaly							
		Tarof Seedavoonedroog							
	1	Cusba Seedavooneedroog	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	2	Sedapore	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	3	Allagodoo	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	4	Chickapagara	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	5	Hirra Cabbegara	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	6	Chufungee	1	"	1	"	"	1	
	7	Chickabennore	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	8	Hirrabennore	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	9	Beerabara	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	10	Balafaul	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	11	Bafsavanseevankaral	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	12	Rimmagutta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	13	Hoolefaul	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	14	Lingayanagehully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	15	Chinchavoragethully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	16	Golarhully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	17	Vodanahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	18	Collas Coghtta	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	19	Jattahully	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	20	Badarsevankara	1	"	1	"	"	"	
		Carried forward	17	"	17	"	"	5	

No. of Taradhs	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages	Nuddy	Pykaly	Total	Coffee Plantations	Direction from Seringapatam	Tanks	
		Brought forward	17	17				5	
	21	Mallanoohully	1	1					
	22	Torrolingadhully	1	1				1	
	23	Bullaguttly	1	1					Ruined
	24	Cautara haul	1	1					Do
	25	Azzahanahully	1	1					Do
	26	Papanoohully	1	1					Do
	27	Varadoolatta	1	1					Do
	28	Garamanhully	1	1					Do
	29	Bustreehully	1	1					Do
		Total	29	29				6	
		Allagutta Hobaly							
		Hirooje Allagutta							
	1	Cusba Allagutta	1	1				1	
	2	Cullahookshee	1	1				1	
	3	Tarregara	1	1				1	
	4	Bommavonagathully	1	1					
	5	Vejapore	1	1					
	6	Dodeegenahaul	1	1					
	7	Hullarangapore	1	1					
	8	Pollakanoohully	1	1					
	9	Allagvadee	1	1					
	10	Singanore	1	1					
	11	Chickaallagutta	1	1					
	12	Nobovenkutthully	1	1					
	13	Hullaballagutta	1	1					
	14	Seedapore	1	1					
	15	Hobarangapore	1	1					
	16	Bolapore	1	1					
	17	Jammahully	1	1					
	18	Sirovenagathully	1	1					
	19	Holovedara	1	1					
	20	Pottapally	1	1					
	21	Chickanoohully	1	1					
	22	Hoofegaree	1	1					Ruined
	23	Seeganoohully	1	1					Do
	24	Hydakaropore	1	1					
	25	Cayhamadanahully	1	1					Ruined
	26	Lingadhully	1	1					Do
	27	Hagalihully	1	1					Do
	28	Conamelly	1	1					Do
	29	Jampanelly	1	1					Do
	30	Horkanelly	1	1					Do
			30	30				3	

Kyfyat of Anujee

14th October 1800.

from information collected at that Place

History

In former times a Rajah called Janamayja ruled these Quarters he built this Town with one Bruje or Battery and a tank; and gave the District to his daughter who was named Anujee. She gave her name to the place and enjoyed the production of this Country for a considerable time; On the fall of his Government this Country was annexed to the Dominions of the Beejanagur Rayees to he granted it to the Sarackara Polligar.

It was afterwards taken from him by the Chittledroog Raja who managed it up to the time of Burmunna Naick; he rebuilt the fort in a proper manner, made one tank and increased the population of the Country, he Ruled for 30 Years.

His Son Kistoory Rungapa Naick reigned somewhat less than thirty years.

After him his Son Madakary Naick reigned for 25 Years.

These Rajahs being always at war with the Harponelly Rajahs and as it was a Capitale of a District adjoining to the enemies boundary, the Polligars always employed people in their time to repair and keep this fort in good condition.

In the time of Madakary Naick when Hyder besieged Chittle Droog a party was detached by him against this place who brought it into Hyder's Possession after a contest of 3 days.

On the acquisition of Chittledroog in Veelumbee year Hyder himself came to the place and caused the fort to be destroyed as

as it was scarcely habitable when the Inhabitants went to the Ha
-ponelly Country; from that time this District was possessed by
the Bahaulder the fort being destroyed the remaining Inha
bitants built a Pettah on the North East of it, where they re
for 16 Years when by permission of the Sultan they repaired t
fort and repeopled it.

During the War of Lord Cornwallis the Mharat
under Parseram Bhow came into the Country to assist the
-pany's forces who ravaged and laid waste this District for a
whole year; in consequence the Inhabitants went off at the end
that War it was again repeopled by degrees.

In the last year 1799 when the Company's forces
-quered the Dominion of the Sultan this Country was include
in the Part ceded to the Mysore King Krishnaraja Vadaya
Since which time it has been under the Management of h
Devan Poorniah.

Remarks.

Boundaries — The District of Anujee is Bounded East by Belikhose South by Hurryhurr and Mysondas; West by Hurrihurr; North by the Mogulls Country of Harponelly.

Situation — The Town of Anujee is situated 9 Cos North West of Chitraul;

Divisions — The District is divided into 4 Hobalies and 125 Villages.

Population — The Population is estemated this year at 20M Families of all Castes.

Fortification — The Fortress consists of two Parts the Fort and the Pettah, the former is built upon a high bank which in some positions at a distance gives it the appearance of a Hill fort. The Site of the Fortress is very irregular consisting of elevated and low ground which occasions considerable inequality in the Streets. The fort wall is built of Stone and Earth, it has 2 Gates; one on the North; the other on the South; by which the inhabitants pass to the tank; it has but one Well and two Tanks, one on the South and the other to the North of the Fort. When the Tank is filled by the rains, water is found in the Well; but not otherwise whence the Inhabitants are much distressed for water in the dry Season; there are 2 Pagodas in the Fort and 1 in the Pettah.

Productions — The Country produces Raggy, Joaree, Chennas, Wheat, Paddy, Horse Gram and all other Kinds of common small grains; there are Several Gardens and Plantations of Plantains, Betle, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Mangoes, Cocoanut, Tamarind, Limes and Oranges and Jack

Jacks, watered by many Channels from the Tanks but no great Crops

Animals — In the Country is much thin Jungle in which are found Tygers, Bears, Hogs, Deers, Jackals, Hares, Musk Rats Ginger Cats, and the other common Animals of these parts.

Minerals — They extract Salt from the Soil, in the following manner they begin with collecting a quantity of the earth or mud fit for it & they lodge within a round Enclosure of earth with a drain below by on pouring in plenty of water, the muddy water is allowed to run into a deep pit dug for receiving it. Some shallow Square beds being formed on level ground the floors of which are plastered with Chunam as soon as the water is fully impregnated with Salt they put into these where it is left exposed to the hot Sun for 6 days to the water being dryed up the Salt remains sticking to the bottom and this Manufacture can only be carried on in the three Hot Months

Carriage Cattle — Buffaloes and Asses are generally used in this part of the Country for carriage of grain &c. a Buffaloe carries 120 Pucka and an Ass 40 Pucka Seers.

Customs — In the other Customs and Castes of this Country is no material difference from that of Vitracull worthy of Remark A Brinmen Native of this Casbar has invented a Kind of Puppets or Dolls with which he exhibits Plays or Comedies founded in the History of Kistna Swami and the other Incarnations which is looked on as a great Curiosity by the Natives.

Sugar. — Considerable quantities of common dark or unrefined Sugar are manufactured in this District.

Cancoopa

Chanashoomar of the Cancoopa District for the Year Seedambee 1 1799—1800

from the Reports of the Amildar, and Seushtadars of Cancoopa October 1800

No. of Hobalies	Names of the Hobalies	No. of Sarooffs	Names of the Sarooffs	Villages					Water						Forts						
				Aftaly	Dakoly	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Nullahs	Tanks	Cattahs	Wells	Salem Brace (Lacotta Wells	Cuppulars	Fort & Batteries or Borrys	Hills Forts (Droogs)	Pagodas	Mosques	Shauries	Houses	Families
1	Cusba Cancoopa	1	Cancoopa	27	1	23	5	28	..	7	20	36	13	1	1	1	30	13	323	405	405
		2	Nebbagoor	17	..	16	1	17	..	10	24	18	3	5	2	1	25	10	201	241	223
		3	Jaglore	27	2	21	7	29	1	1	13	17	3	39	4	..	17	74	122	227	287
		4	Heera Mullanahola	21	3	16	7	23	..	3	16	8	..	57	7	..	15	10	131	338	323
2	Cusba Beloochodoo	5	Beeloochoodoo	16	2	13	5	18	1	4	45	21	3	6	4	..	39	4	390	686	629
		6	Bassavancotta	30	5	24	11	35	1	3	49	28	1	1	5	1	34	3	565	743	678
		7	Sokka	35	..	21	14	35	2	2	11	12	..	17	6	..	22	1	181	375	375
			Total	173	12	135	50	185	5	30	178	141	23	146	29	3	182	115	1923	3013	2918

Memorandum— The Number of Tanks & Cattas in this Chanashoomar exceed that inserted in the Sahazada the Latter being 8 Tanks 105 Cattas

Chanashoomar of Cancoopa Continued

| No. of Tarroffs | Names of the Tarroffs | Enumeration of Castes Houses Soodras | | |

Pahazada of Cancoopa District

Subdivided as follows —

viz

October 19th 1800

Pobalies	Names of Pobalies	Tarafs	Villages			Villages			Tanks		
			A	B	Total	Inhabited	Waste	Total	Tanks	Cattles	Total
1	Cancoopa	4				77	20	97	21	73	94
2	Balachoola	3	81	7	88	58	30	88	5	57	62
	Total	7	173	12	185	135	50	186	26	131	156
	But the Pahazada gives for Belchola more								4	58	62
									Total		218

Pobaley Cancoopa 4 Tarafs

No.	Names of the Villages	Villages			Villages			Tanks		
		A	B	Total	Inhabited	Waste	Total	Tanks	Cattles	Total
	1st Cancoopa									
1	Cusba	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	5	5
2	Halla Cotta	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	2	2
3	Cachamoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
4	Chickammanoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
5	Giddanookutta	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
6	Boodanoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
7	Bercomarkhulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
8	Bachakara	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
9	Beelanoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
10	Chinnapore	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
11	Chagondanahulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
12	Custoorypore	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
13	Hadachanookara	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
14	Bozaleykara	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
15	Somanoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
16	Halavoodundy	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
17	Daveykara	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
18	Linganoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
19	Sateygondanhulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
20	Boodey Coopa	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
21	Cottaldgooda	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
22	Ayanhulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	2	2
23	Hoostagana Ally	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
24	Barmavanelly	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
25	Goodadlingadanully	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
26	Papadandroohully	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
27	Voochinpatanoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
28	Baganooally	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
	Total	27	1	28	23	5	28	7	20	27

No.	Names of the Villages	Villages			Villages			Tanks	
		Shola	Pakkis	Total	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Cuttas
	2nd Taroff. Veggaboor								
1	Cusba	1	"	"	1	"	1	2	
2	Chickadakara	1	"	"	1	"	1	2	
3	Henna Arrakara	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	
4	Bommanoohulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1
5	Beedarookara	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	2
6	Nakoontta	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1
7	Bastavahulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	2
8	Goleydroog	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	3
9	Sagalgutta	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	3
10	Lawnapore	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	3
11	Siradanagoondey	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	3
12	Singanahulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	4
13	Gobroogondanahully	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1
14	Hadarasan Cutta	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"
15	Cuttegahulley	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	"
16	Hebbuddakavonelly	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1
17	Sontamoodapore	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"
	Total	17	"	17		1	17	10	24
	3rd Taroff Juggalore								
1	Cusba	1	"	1	1	"	1	1	6
2	Bajavapore	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"
3	Voodagutta	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
4	Sirbinalapore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
5	Gogoodoo	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1
6	Ruddehulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1
7	Casavanahulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
8	Badavadanoohulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
9	Duddeybommanelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
10	Coul Jogeehulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
11	Balagarannelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
12	Cimagatahulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
13	Akanoor	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
14	Bonnahulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
15	Bommakanelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1
16	Maranoohulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1
	Total	17	1	18	16	2	18	1	10

No.	Names of the Villages	Villages			Villages			Tanks	
		Gaul	Dakella	Total	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Cattas
	(Brought forward	17	1	18	16	2	18	1	10
19	Loobo Abanelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1
20	Colladavaroofoore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
21	Mowtoore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
22	Goosanelly	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	1
23	Toranakattia	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
24	Vattaganankulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"
25	Rangapore	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	1
26	Ramavalingankulley	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
27	Goohswaroonkulley	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
28	Gouramanelly	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
29	Linganookulley	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"
	Total	27	2	29	21	8	29	1	13
	4th Jaffnapatnam Hercamulanokulla								
1	Cusba	1	"		1	"	1	1	"
2	Chuchamulanokulla	1	"		1	"	1	"	1
3	Seedykulley	1	"		1	"	1	"	2
4	Cinoboor	1	"		1	"	1	1	1
5	Chinnayoondanilley	"	1		"	1	1	"	"
6	Camandalagondey	1	"		1	"	1	"	1
7	Lavookulley	1	"		1	"	1	"	2
8	Halleykulley	1	"		1	"	1	"	2
9	Toothoorooyoodoo	1	"		1	"	1	"	"
10	Tayetonka	1	"		1	"	1	"	"
11	Hoochavanokulley	1	"		1	"	1	"	2
12	Mackeykara	1	"		1	"	1	"	1
13	Cananey Cattia	1	"		1	"	1	"	1
14	Debadakulley	1	"		1	"	1	"	2
15	Buamasamboodrom	1	"		1	"	1	"	"
16	Gollarkulley	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"
17	Siyakulley	1	"		1	"	1	"	"
18	Sedavanakulley	1	"		"	1	1	"	1
19	Bommiacutta	1	"		"	1	1	"	"
20	Bongaraianogorda	1	"		1	"	1	"	"
21	Hohnamarady	1	"		"	1	1	"	"
22	Madoomoolanoekulley	1	"		"	1	1	"	"
23	Mullapore	1	"		"	1	1	"	"
	Total	21	2	23	16	7	23	3	16

Boundaries & Landmarks of the Cancoopa Hobelly from the Shanbeags October 1800

On the East— 1¼ Cofs the land of Anooboor of Mallanaholla Taraf bounded by the lands of Soonmardee Canamadoo of Jerremullo Taal where it Crosses a Hill at the foot of which Aulore is situated.—

South East— 4 Cofs the land of Seedahully of Mullanaholla Taraf bounded by the Land of Cadabancutta of Chitracul Cusba— there a Stone Landmarks.— Seedahully— 3
Cadabancutta— 5

South— 3½ Cofs the Land of Beedeeneckara of Nebbagoor bounded by the Land of Beesteehully & Hullyhaub of Anujee; a Tree is the La

South West— The Land of Lagalgutta of Nibbagoor is bounded the Land of Cogondy of Anujee & Chuttarockdra by Chadoor of Beelochoodoo.—

West— 1¼ Cofs the Land of Hoosseegarally is bounded by the Land of Neenoogarally of Beelochoodoo—

North West— 1¾ Cofs the Land of Linganankully of Cancoopa bounded by the Land of Godda of Beelochoodoo.—

North— ¾ Cofs the Land of Calagotta of the Cusba is bounded by Seelarsano Pully of Sokka.

North East— 1 Cof the Land of Cachanoohully is bounded by the Land of Vuruvovenaickeehully of Sokka.—

Hobaley Beeloochoodoo (3 Taraffs)

No.	Names of the Villages	Villages			Villages			Tanks or Covering Pools		
		Stocky	Bakaly	Total	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Tanks	Cottas	Total
	1st Taroff Beeloochoodoo									
1	Cusba	1	1	2	1	"	1	1	"	1
2	do Hadakaroopore	"	"		"	1	1	"	"	"
3	Hoochanore	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
4	Chadaroogolla	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
5	Looreddyhully	1	"		1	"	1	"	"	"
6	Beraporee	1	"		1	"	1	"	"	"
7	Soopadhully	1	"		1	"	1	"	"	"
8	Boormahahully	1	"		"	1	1	"	"	"
9	Lingonnahully	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
10	Yunnahully	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
11	Coolcomagutta	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
12	Coongulgutta	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
13	Hadakaroohully	1	"		"	1	1	"	1	1
14	Abagoodoo	1	1	2	1	"	1	1	"	1
15	Rakelly	"	"		"	1	1	"	"	"
16	Hadakelly	1	"		1	"	1	"	1	1
17	Boomakelly	1	"		"	1	1	"	1	1
18	Hulla Cull	1	"		1	"	1	1	"	1
	Total	16	2	18	13	5	18	3	9	12
	2nd Taroff Bajawan Cotta									
1	Cusba	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
2	Voodaboorankelly	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
3	Bookasaque	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
4	Hoodalapore	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
5	Poorsudpoore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	2	2
6	Voondoogandankelly	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
7	Deedagee	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	4	4
8	Voorloogulla	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
9	Leedayana Cotta	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	3	3
10	Voozapawaddarelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	3	3
11	Poodeenaichully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
12	Goda	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	2	2
13	Saneyhulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	4	4
14	Cullanoohully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	3	3
	Total	10	4	14	10	4	14	"	24	24

No.	Names of the Villages	Villages Pucka	Pucka Cutcha	Total	Villages Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total	Towns Land	Water	Etc
	Brought Forward	10	4	14	10	4	14	"	24	24
15	Nagalapore	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
16	Vocchingeepore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
17	Murrapoonta	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
18	Mahaddey	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
19	Pullagutta	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	2	2
20	Vuvvanulley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
21	Rungayndroog	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
22	Moopagey Cutta	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
23	Rachapore	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	2	2
24	Loorganahully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
25	Manoogaraley	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	2	2
26	Voobolapore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
27	Atchahulley	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	1
28	Jadanoo Cutta	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
29	Buddabapavanally	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
30	Canchavenakeyhully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
31	Cotteynakhully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
32	Agsanelly	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
33	Chuckdwoorla Cutta	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	1
34	Chulla Cutta	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	1
35	Palnaik Cutta	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
	Total	30	5	35	24	11	35	"	45	46
	3rd Sarcoff Lokkia									
1	Cusbia	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
2	Arrunaculle	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
3	Macoonia	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
4	Sopalpoora	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
5	Chucka Coozuney	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
6	Madeykareypore	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
7	Casancohully	1	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	1
8	Madrekancohully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
9	Herramuntanelly	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
10	Poudoogoondanelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	1
11	Mullamacheyskaba	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
	Total	11	"	11	8	3	11	1	3	11

No.	Names of the Villages	Villages			Villages			Tanks or Watering Pools		
		Small	Pakka	Total	Talukdar	Private	Total	Tanks	Pettas	Total
	Brought forward	11	"	11	8	3	11	1	3	4
12	Hosakarey	1	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	1
13	Banakanoohully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
14	Souneypore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
15	Venkalapore	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
16	Kunneykulla	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
17	Soombuna Cutta	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
18	Lukkompore	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
19	Chuklabunneyhully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
20	Kurrabunneyhully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
21	Seetarasanalley	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
22	Soudyculla	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
23	Chickabundanelly	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
24	Summabeyhully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
25	Lukayanahelly	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
26	Gollarbupanahelly	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
27	Kancomeevenaikeyhully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
28	Jayanamanhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
29	Boodoogobanelly	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
30	Julwanoohully or Carcapunhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
31	Banakarhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
32	Veroveneikeyhully or Gourhully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
33	Iramalanahully	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
34	Kistnapore	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
35	Cottanoohully	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"
	Total	35	"	35	21	14	35	2	3	5

Boundaries & Landmarks of the Beeloochoodoo Hobelly from the Shanboags 17th. October 1800.

East – 3/4 Cofs the Land of Narrahully of the Cusba Tarafs is bounded by the Land of Heera Arakaha of Nebbagoor Tarafs Cancoopa Landmarks are Stones. –

South East – 3/4 Cofs the Land of Chadooroogolla of Cusba is bounded by the Land of Cogonde of Burmasagar of Innujee – there are Stones as Landmarks

South – 3/4 Cofs the Land of Moochoonore of the Cusba is bounded by the Land of Hadaracutta of Burmasagar of Innujee – Stones are the Landmarks

South West – 1 Cofs the Land of Hellacul of Cusba is bounded by the Land of Goodhaul of Innujee a Hill crofses there. –

West – 1/2 Cofs the Land of Cusba is bounded by Damavoonally of Innujee – A Bank Pagoda of Busuana is on the Bounda

North West – 3/4 Cofs the Land of Coormanelly of Cusba is bounded by Battoor & Coorada of Innujee – the Codachulla there joins another Channel –

North half East – 4 1/2 Cofs the Land of Buswancutta is bounded by Coonamadyhully of Voozeenly Taloock of Harponelly the Gungeehulla crofses there. –

North East – 4 1/2 Cofs the Land of Agasanelly of Buswancutta is bounded by the land of Goodahully of Voozeenly Taulook of Harponelly Seema – a Hill crofses there. –

Kyfyat of Belchode

a District of the Chitracul Division

7th. October 1800.

This District was ruled formerly by Bulleeyooganaud a Chalree in Caste. — On the death of this Rajah who left no male descendants to the Country was conquered by the Tarakara Polligar Kanganar Naik & was ruled by that family for some time. — Afterwards on the fall of Beejanagur when the Moguls were reducing the Governces of that Dominion Custoory Rungapa Naik took this Country,
AD 1612 into his possession in the year of Sallevahanum 1535 or Christian year 1608 and which was ruled by him for 45 Years up to the Nundana Cycle year —
1651 AD This Rajah increased his forces ten times more in number than his Father Timm Naik ever had. From the beginning he was at enmity with all the neighbouring Polligars, his first effort was marching with a number of select followers against the Tarakara Polligar & conquering him in Battle; he took from him the Districts of Hyconda, Sunda, Benore, Holalkara, Imuyee, Jagalore & Davapore he also repeatedly vanquished the Polligars of Raydroog Jerremulla & Harponelly & kept them under due Subjection —

After his death his Son Hadeshara Naik was acknowledged in the room of his father; he conquered the Raydroog Polligar, took his daughter in Marriage and then reinstated him in his Country, he increased the Population of this Country by encouraging & shewing great indulgence to the poor; & destroying all worthless people, who were the cause of destroying the Population — In this manner he ruled from Vundana Year to Jununduna Cycle year for
1652 AD 1674 the space of 22 years and departed from this World

After him his Son Madukara Naik was acknowledged in the Government; the Dalvoys being dissatisfied at this manner

ment, they put him to death a few Months after he had been sel
in the Government.

The Dalvoys then introduced one of their friends lineally
descended of a branch of the Rajahs family by name Rangapa
Naik whom they seated in the Government; but the troops mu
-nied & killed him and the Ministers on his refusing to pay the
& gratuities customarily distributed among the Soldiers on acknow
-ledging a new Sovereign & Settlement.

These troubles being terminated, the Civil and Military
Officers of the Government brought a Cousin of the Ancient
-jahs named Chickunnah Naik & acknowledged him in h
AD 1675 Publick Charge in the Rachasa Cycle year he rectified wha
was amiss & established good order; he ruled the property of his
Ancestors upto Chaya year for the space of 11 Years, & acquir
great reputation throughout the Kingdom of Carnatic, f
munificence & liberality to the poor & distressed; he died in the c
of nature by Sickness.

In the Cycle year Sookla Burma Naik was acknow
AD 1689 ged and ruled upto Playa Cycle year for the space of 32 Year
AD 1721 Raja as soon as he got charge of the Government marched with
Troops to the number of 12000 Foot & 1000 Horse & conquered the
Ligars of Murcullmooroo & Gourasamoodrum. he also march
against the Harponelly Polligar vanquished him in Batt
took many Villages of the enemy; this Rajah built a Pallo
a Pagoda of Hanoomunt & the Inner fort he also repaired the
part that surrounds the place & peopled the Patta, East of the
In such manner did he reign over the Raajee & departed h
Heaven by the effects of Sickness.

His Son Madakary Naik was next acknowledg
in his place. In his first enterprize he collected all his forces
-sisting of 15000 Foot & 3000 Horse & went against Sattiyan

the Polligar of Goodicotta whom he vanquished in Battle & took pos-
-session of all his Country. — He kept him prisoner for some time & then
at his own request set him at liberty to travel into the Country of Stran
-gers or Foreign Countries to provide a Subsistence. — He next went against
the Roydroog Polligar Timmun Naik & took from him the District
of Seddasiwardroog, Runganadroog & some other small Hobalies —
He ruled in this manner with Success for 27 Years. — The Polligar of
Barsomelly Somasakar Naik who was worsted by him in several
Actions representing his misfortunes to his friend Boodee Basavapa
Naik Polligar of Bednore & to the Roydroog Polligar Timmapa
Naik they assembled their forces to assist him in his designs to retrieve
his losses, he also sent considerable Sums for Military disbursements to
Moorari Row at Ghooty for the expence of a Army of forces to assist
him in this War; having thus altogether assembled to the number
of 10,000 Horse & 30,000 foot he marched and invested the fort of May-
-aconda. — Upon intelligence thereof Madukary Naik marched with
his troops to its relief & fought with the enemy for 2 days; On the
third day the enemy having renewed the attack his Army being by
losses now reduced to a small number was defeated & fled from the
field; being thus abandoned he maintained his ground seated on his
Elephant till Somasakar Naik of Barsomelly brought his own
Elephant close up to him & forced him to descend when he cut off his
head on account of the personal enmity that had long subsisted between
them. — His Son Castoory Rangapa Naik was then acknowledged
A D 1748 by the Officers in the Government in Veebava year *2. — He was much
concerned, & lamented the unfortunate death of his father; he sent con-
siderable sums of Money to the Nabob of Sudonee who sent 12,000
Cavalry to his aid with these he marched & discharged the troops of the
enemy from the Country; the Mharatta Chiefs Vana & Sadooba
inhabited the Country which they ravaged & destroyed with their nume-
-rous Horse they also surrounded the fort of Chittledroog with their
Army, until Castoory Rangapa Naik agreed to their terms & paid
them

*1 Or in other words "banished him"
*2 See Mayaconda Page 58 & Chittledroog Page 17

them 200,000 Rupees they then made peace with him – he ru
A.D 1754 up to Bava year for 7 Years and died of Sickness –

Having no Sons the Public Officers next acknowledge
Swanson of the late Burmana Naik named Madeekary N
in the same year; during his Government the Mharattas
year invaded the Country & collected to the amount of one or two
of Pagodas. – Hyder at this time who had advanced himself in
Service of the Seerangapatam Dalvoy Nundaraze adva
=cing with his Army towards this Country the Chitracul Ra
reflecting on the best means for the safety of his dominions sent
Vakeels to the Bahauder & conciliated his friendship to a
him in all cases. – Madekary Naik considering himself str
=ened by the protection of Hyder took measures for conquering
rival the Polligar of Harponelly; for this purpose under colo
of some disputes about their mutual land marks he collected his
and marched by Vadarroohully Hossakira when getting in
=ligence of the state of the enemy's force which was encamped n
Tollahully – On the following Morning marching very early
his Camp he suddenly came up surprized & defeated them, th
Harponelly Rajah & all his followers flying with the loss of t
whole baggage & Ammunition &c. The Chitracul Rajah to
sight of the War allowed his people to give themselves up to coll
make spoil of the baggage of the Enemy; but the Troops of the
Somasakur Naik encouraged by their Officers reassembled recr
& coming unawares upon the Chitracul People who were un
occupied with plunder & had abandoned their Arms & every precaution
most of them; Madukary Naik himself escaping with difficulty
Cancoopa whence he returned to Chitracul –

A.D 1762 In the Chitrabanoo year Madakary Naik accom
=anied Hyder in the Expedition against Naggur & on that occas
of subjugating Bednore he obtained from the Bahauder many
valuable gifts in reward for his services –

Bud

But afterwards this Rajah joined the Army of the Mharatta Chief Madava Row with his troops in the war against Hyder for which on a peace with the Mharattas being concluded Hyder combined with the Roydroog & Harponelly Polligars who were always hostile to his state & collecting all their forces came against him; at first he surrounded Chitteldroog for five Months but being not able to take the place he made peace on condition of Madukary Naik paying him 9 Lacs of Pagodas: he then marched against Hurry Punt Puttu and Ibraheem Dauna who were advancing against him by Adony and beat them near Rahayee; he reduced the Country as far as Sarhatty and returning to Chitracull he again invested the Droog for the space of 6 Months cutting off all supplies & provisions from going in. - At length Hyder seducing a Mussulman Officer of the Chitracull Rajahs by his intrigues the Raja was prevailed on to come out to him on his engaging on Oath that he would perform the engagements then entered into; but breaking thro' all these he made him prisoner & carried him off with all his family in the

A.D. 1778 Tolomby year.

From that period this Country was ruled by Hyder & his

A.D. 1791 Son Tippoo up to the Veereedikrodee Year when Parsu ram Bhow was marching to assist the Honorable Company in war; his people ravaged and laid waste this District since which time Bebehade has not yet recovered its former population. In the peace that followed with the Company the Sultan again recovered the Country & died

A.D. 1799 while he was slain in the Storm of Seringapatam by the Company's forces on the 30th Chitram Month of Seedarthi Cycle year of 1721 Salleevahan years.

On the fall of the Sultan's power the Company ceded this District in the share of the Mysore King which is now under the Management of his Dewan Poorniah.

Remarks on the District of Belchode.

Divissions — The District of Belchode is divided into Hoballies and 88 Villages

Water — Many small channels of water cross in several of this District; one eighth of the land is under cultivation is overgrown with Jungle and Grass. –

Hills & Jungles — It is surrounded by many Rocks & Hills which render travelling difficult from one Village to the other especially these Jungles are infested by Tygers which as well as other Animals come sometimes in the day time into the Inhabited Villages. –

Soil and Productions — The soil is various & of all Kinds producing Paddy, Javary, Chenna, House Gram, Wheat, Oil seeds and all grains common to these parts; there are plantations of Betel Sugar Cane but no others – Salt is extracted from the Soil & the Inhabitants use it chiefly for their food. –

Manufactures — There are no other Manufactures to be remarked except some very coarse Cloths & some Comballies within 3 Pagodas value. –

Animals — The Animals are Tygers, Wild Hogs, Cutteguis Hyena which particularly attacks the Asses, Hares, Rats & other common Animals

Minerals — Some Iron is made from Ore found in this Country.

annexed Items &c. — The Customs Duties Offices & Habits or Dresses are the same as in the Chitracull District. – Of the Boyar Caste and that of the Imbugar or Boatmen it is Customary that several of their Women are professed prostitutes to all other Castes indiscriminately – This is peculiar to these tribes. –

This Place is said to have been governed for 400 or 500 years by Pallegoorganaud & the ruins of Buildings are found on digging near the foundation of the Fort wall. There is a small Pettah East of the Fort – The Fort is built of Stone and Earth. ——

Account of Cancoopa

(15th November 1800)

from Information on the Spot

gin of the ilding of ncoopa ane ct view of History AD 1673

In former times the Country about Cancoopa Droog was overrun with a very thick Jungle frequented chiefly by wild beasts and robbers; in the Sallevahanune year 1595 the Raja of Chitracull. Obunnah Naik being murdered by his troops, in a Mutiny, the Public Servants of that Government with the Consent of a Council or Assembly brought a Cousin of the last Rajas named Chichennah Naik & acknowledged him as the lawful Successor. In his reign some robbers of the Baddars of Jerremulla resorted to this forest when they went on their plundering excursions to rob travellers & the Inhabitants of those Quarters. the father of the Chitracull Rajah Verre Comarappa came with some troops & put to death such of those thieves as he was able to lay hold of. & finding plenty of water & other convenience to make it an agreeable residence he built a fort upon the hill. Since that time in the Genealogical line of the Chitracull family Five Rajahs ruled without interruption increasing their realm by degrees from one to the other until the accession of the last Madakaty Naik in whose Government Hyder conquered his Country, in the Fleetumby year. A.D 1701.

AD 1778

from that period Hyder and his Son Tippoo ruled up to the beginning

AD 1799

of the Seedaadee year 1722 Anno Fallew when the Company's forces having conquered the Kingdom of Mysore, on the fall of the Sultan in Action with them, this Country was allotted in the share of the Mysore Rajah whose Dewan Poornaiah now manages by his Officers employed under him —

tion of oopa droog Town &c

Cancoopa Droog is built upon 3 Hills, the Droog or the East Hill is named Madoordroog; North of this Cotteelabunda in the West from this hill is Mullooguttoo, one Wall connects or encloses those three Hills. In the Centre between these but elevated above the adjacent valley

valley is a Town where are some houses formerly belonging to
Chitracull Rajahs; within 200 Yards of this part of the
is a Petta consisting of one Straight street running West from
the foot of Mallooglatta; there is a square tank near the South
Gate; Malloodroog has three Reservoirs of water & Mulloogu
one; the Inhabitants always use the water of this tank; and the
are also 3 Dens or Caves on Mulloodroog the Natives say the
Dens were the secret residence of Rooshees one of these explored by
Country people it is said lead up directly to the top of the hill; th
its mouth is lately shut up with Mud and Stones; there are no
ther Gaves or Caves excepting a small one in a tank at the fo
where Heera Comaraja discovered the famous Changrie; this
being formerly the residence of Cannaval Rooshee, Canaraja
from him now named. -

In the time of the Chitracull Rajahs they preserved here
the Palace some Gold and Silver Images of Vobchengra & Lak
ma Dawarahs which Tippoo Sultan caused to be melted, the
are now remaining four Pagodas in the fort; two of Hanoo
one of Seevoo & one of Biravoo; there are also four small Shop
in the Petta; the roofs of all the Pagodas in this Country w
Plaistered with Mud and no apparent distinction in their a
pearance from common houses

Remarks on Cancoopa District

1. Situation of the District

It is bounded on the E. & N. E. by Jeremulla, South East by Chittracull, South & West by Sowjee, and on the North by Darpanelly; the extent from East to West 10 Cos. and from South to North 7 Cos. in circumference 25 Cos. –

2. Division

The District of Cancoopa was annexed in this year to Bolchodes. It is divided into 4 Tarroffs & composed of 1015 Villages inhabited and uninhabited; (See Perzeada)

3 Population

The Population in this present year is estimated at 3073 houses and families which is calculated to give 15375 Men and Women. –

The then Population of this District formerly was very considerable, within the last 20 Years it is much reduced by the destruction of so many villages and people in the changes of Governments & the ravages of surrounding Armies. –

4 Agraharems of Population from different Countries were invited and encouraged to Cultivate Lands, settle to whom were granted the following Agraharems for their Maintenance –

Cancoopa Tarroff.
- Colladgoodoo
- Pamavanahully

Jaglore Tarroff.
- Reddyhully
- Gourimanhully
- Hemamaroolee

Sokka Tarroff.
- Kistnapore
- Chickabantenhully
- Sallagutta

Belchode Taroof { Sooreddy hully, Cullanoo hully, Polleenaikcotta, Meanoogar hully, Coolnuguttu, Canchaoan hully, Madan hully }

All these Agraharoms were assigned in the reign of Hyder Ally of the Sultan and no part of them is yet assigned to the original Possessors. —

5 Productions

Some Cotton is produced here which is consumed in the Country; the Merchants import Cotton from Cuppul, Sudoor, Nouldondu and Dumbul which is sent for sale towards Bangalore, Seerangapatam and as far as the Payen Ghaut the Price of Cotton at this Place is a Pagoda for one Maund but sometime a Maund may be got for 3 Rupees. —

The Fruits of this Country are Mangoes Plantains, Coa nuts, Tamarinds Limes in plenty, and some Jack & several common Jungle trees there are a great variety of flowering trees as Samunty, Mulla, Buntee, Jagee & Sumpengee which produce plenty in their seasons. —

The Inhabitants plant in the land below the tanks at intervals a small part of Sugar Canes which grows to its height in some in one year, and in others takes one and half year to the height of about 10 feet: when fully ripe they are ground in a Yanam or Mill worked by Bullocks: the Juice is then boiled in great Iron Kettles mixing some Chunam in it: the Raw coarse sugar or Jaggary thus produced is sold generally at 2 Maunds for a Pagoda & 3 when it is very plentiful. —

The

6 Manufactures

The Cotton Cloths of this Country seldom exceed one Pagoda in value Combadies of this District & of Serremulla are wrought of the value of 1 to 100 Rupees

7 Cattle

Bullocks of this Country grow to a considerable size 4, 4½ & 5 feet in height; they sell here from 3 to 10 Pagodas, the best Cattle in this Seasna are got at Dodaroee and Sullack. The Sultan used to get Draft Bullocks from Coydroog & Ballary &c Adonee which there cost so far as 25 Pagodas

8 Inhabitants

Boya

Many of the Boya Caste live in this District, their proper duty is to serve their Rajahs or Pollegars. In their leisure time they go with Dogs to the Jungles & hunt all kinds of game placing their toils in proper places; sometimes accidents occur & they are killed and devoured by Tygers, their hunting Dogs are reared with great care, feeding them for a year on Raggy & Goodas previous to being carried out to assist them in hunting; the Gunpowder they use in hunting is made by the Country people of Salt Petre, Brimstone & Jelladoo (Charcoal) & also for Warlike Instruments, Matchlocks, Rockets &c.

Thieves

The Thieves of this Country are of the Coorva Castes; they come some time from their hiding places in other Districts in the Hills & Jungle 2 or 3 Cos distant from any Village in the day time into the Towns, either in their proper dress or clothed as Beggars to reconnaitre the state of the dwellings which are most affluent, & to ascertain the manner of robbing them, then they come in the night in bodies of 20 to 50 dig a hole in the wall by which they carry out the effects generally at 4 o'Clock at night as people are then most sleepy, they take care to leave some old useless things scattered in the roads near the Villages to divert the inhabitants or perplex them in tracing their road

Dancing Women

There are no Dancing Girls in this District as are found in those where persons in affluent circumstances can afford to amuse themselves by their exhibitions of dancing, singing &c. The Inhabitants of these parts being wild & rude, women of this profession find no encouragement, but it is said that Women of the Boya & Imbukal Castes, prostitute themselves with the consent of their relations to the savage race of the Country, they select for this purpose out of 10 Women

Ballooraya Caste

Two or three families of Ballooraya Caste are remaining: This Bullo Caste is said to originate in the connexion of the proper Chatree with women of an Inferior order, they call themselves however Chatrees. the duties the Ballarayas is to serve in the presence of the Carnatic Rajahs to fra[illegible] daun Sheets, Settles, & recite certain Poems describing the illustrious descent & the heroic Actions of their Ancestors, in an highly inflated extravagant stile these are sung before their Masters when visiting (as the Choldars before the Musulmen) before the Palanquin or other Carriages of their Employers time of battle they stand in the rear of the Rajahs & sing or repeat Pan[illegible] describing the Historical Acts of their Ancestors to excite them by recollec[illegible] -on of their heroic deeds to emulate their forefathers, for this Office the in[illegible] ent Rajahs & Polligars granted them lands in many Villages all of w[illegible] have been assumed for the Circars in the reign of Tiger Sultan -

9 Soil

The Soil of this Country is Hilly, Sandy or Reddish producing [illegible] Ragalloo, Sajalloo, Oil Seeds & several kinds of small grain [illegible] Paddy is cultivated or Chinna, Wheat, Pasallee, Condodoo, Cootlee &c [illegible]

10 Minerals Iron Gold Ore

Plenty of Ore is found in the Hills where some Iron is manufactured but no other Minerals are discovered or at least worth the working. In reign of Heera Madakary Naik some of the Jallacars found small g[illegible] of Gold in a Channel running by Rungapore near Jagalore. the Rajah ployed for some time these people to search for it. Some Gold was found in sequence of this search but not sufficient to defray the expence so [illegible] further search was discontinued in the Rajahs time.

Afterwards some Jallacars who were out of other employment at th[illegible] three different times found in this channel some Gold dust which on day [illegible] Gold Smiths did not procure more than half a days hire for each day they [illegible]

This Gold sand is never found excepting immediately after the rains [illegible] people of this Country say that a Gold Mine is near that place but where situation is unknown -

The Animals peculiar to this Country are Tygers, Bears Tygers [illegible] abundance - Cutteeguarka or Hyenas, Wild Hogs Hares, Cheetoos or Jirana and many other Common to the Ballaghaat. No Elephants found in this Country. -

History & Kyfyat of Canceepa Droog

Translated from a Canjia Register
Preserved by a Shanboagat Belchode
by Cavelly Venkata Boriah

In the Cyclo year Prumadacha of the Sallevahanum year
A.D. 1673 1596 Gudd. Madakaree. Naik was Rajah of Chitracull. Obanna
. Naik was his adopted son & the younger brother of Madakaree. Naik was
called Veera Bommarajah & his Son Chickon. Naik. .

When. Madakaree. Naik departed from this world his adopted
Son Obanna. Naik was publickly acknowledged as his lawful Successor but
refusing to pay the Gratuities & Allowances to the Seebundee Goorekara-
-roo & Vallakaroo which had been customary at the ceremony of acknow-
ledging a new reign the troops mutinied and beheaded the Rajah. On
this Sedition Bomarajah advising with Chickonnah & apprehensive of
their safety if they remained midst this confusion they both fled to save their
lives; the. Ministers and Officers of the Government. Military and Civil hold-
-ing a publick assembly to deliberate on the state of the Country (now deso-
-late of a Sovereign over them to issue his Commands) with the general Consent
of the assembly they determined to elect one of the Royal family for that pur-
-pose; on this some people of experience observed that the next successor might
be apprehensive of the same misfortune happening to them as to their Prede-
cessor; but on this demurr all belonging to the. Nadavuddy & Gowdukara. the
had been the Actors in the late Sedition solemnly engaged that the like
should never more happen thro' them; then the. Ministers & other. Managers
submitted to their approval that Chickon. Naik should succeed to the Go-
-vernment: but on enquiry they understood that he together with his father had
-ving their families behind and being alarmed for their safety, had fled; they
however resolved to invite him & give him ample encouragement to return
there being no other so proper to supply the place; and immediately sent as

Vaddeh

Battooraja Caste

Two or three families of Battooraja Caste are remaining: This Battoo Caste is said to originate in the connexion of the proper Chatrees with women of an Inferior order; they call themselves however Chatrees: the duties of the Battarajas is to serve in the presence of the Carnatic Rajahs: to proclaim their Titles, & recite certain Poems describing the illustrious descent & the heroic Actions of their Ancestors, in an highly inflated & extravagant stile, these are sung before their Masters when visiting (as the Cheldars before the Mussulmen) before the Palanquin or other Carriages of their Employers: in time of battle they stand in the rear of their Rajahs & sing or repeat Slokas describing the historical Acts of their Ancestors to excite them by recollection of their heroic deeds to emulate their forefathers: for this office the Ancient Rajahs & Polligars granted them lands in many Villages all which have been assumed for the Circars in the reign of Tiger Sultan. –

Soil

The Soil of this Country is Hilly, Sandy or Reddish producing Joar, Ragallee, Sajalloo, Oil Seeds & several Kinds of small grain: Only 1/6 Paddy is cultivated or Chinnaw, Wheat, Pasallee, Condoodoo, Coodlee or Cotton

10 Minerals Iron Gold Ore

Plenty of Ore is found in the Hills where some Iron is manufactured but no other Minerals are discovered or at least worth the working. During the reign of Heera Madakary Naik some of the Jallacars found small grains of Gold in a Channel running by Rungapore near Jagalore. The Rajah employed for some time these people to search for it: Some Gold was found in consequence of this search but not sufficient to defray the expence he incurred further search was discontinued in the Rajah's time.

Afterwards some Jallacars who were out of other employment at two or three different times found in this channel some Gold dust which on disposing to Gold Smiths did not procure more than half a days hire for each day they were employed.

This Gold Sand is never found excepting immediately after the rains. The natives of this Country say that a Gold Mine is near that place but its exact situation is unknown. –

The Animals peculiar to this Country are Tygers, Bears, Tyger Cats in abundance – Cutteequabas or Hyenas, Wild Hogs, Hares, Chikkoora or Jirana and many other common to the Ballaghaut. The Elephants are found in this Country. –

History of Kyfyat of Canoopia Droog

Translated from a Canara Register
Preserved by a Manuscript at Belchode
by Cavelly Venkata Boriah

In the Cyclic year Pramadacha of the Sallevahanum year
A.D. 1673 1596 Gudd Madakaroo Naik was Rajah of Chitracull Obbanna
Naik was his adopted son & the younger brother of Madakaree Naik was
called Veera Bommarapah & his Son Chickon Naik.

When Madakaree Naik departed from this world his adopted
son Obanna Naik was publickly acknowledged as his lawful Successor but
refusing to pay the Gratuities & Allowances to the Seebundee Goereekara-
roo & Vallakarroo which had been customary at the ceremony of acknow
ledging a new reign the troops mutinied and beheaded the Rajah. On
this Sedition Bomarapah advising with Chickonnah & apprehensive of
their safety if they remained midst this confusion they both fled to save their
lives; the Ministers and Officers of the Government Military and Civil hold-
ing a publick assembly to deliberate on the State of the Country now deste-
tute of a Sovereign over them to issue his Commands with the general Consent
of the assembly they determined to elect one of the Royal family for that pur-
pose; on this some people of experience observed that the next successor might
be apprehensive of the same misfortune happening to them as to their Prede-
cessor; but on this demurr all belonging to the Naikwaddy & Goerekaroo who
had been the Actors in the late Sedition solemnly engaged that the like
should never more happen thro' them; then the Ministers & other Managers
submitted to their approval that Chickon Naik should succeed to the Go-
vernment; but on enquiry they understood that he together with his father leav-
ing their families behind and being alarmed for their safety, had fled; they
however resolved to invite him & give him ample encouragement to return:
there being no other so proper to supply the place; and immediately dispatch

Vakeels

Vakeels some men of consequence to bring him from the place whe
he resided; those that were employed to search for Chickonnah foun
him at Chickatarroo of Barshonelly & fully satisfied him to repo
confidence in their assurance of good faith & fidelity on returning
Chitteldroog; but his father Veera Comarapah giving no credit
those that had been concerned in the death of the late Rajah & distru
-ing their assurances Chickonnah placed him in a Village near to the
boundary & himself returned to Chitracull. On his Arrival he was ac
-knowledged as Sovereign of the Kingdom in the Month of Jastom of
A.D. 1675 Rachasaya Cycle year & acquainting his father thereof by letter Com
-arapa also returned to Chitracull where he remained for some time

At this time about Cancoopah was entirely overgrown with thick
Jungle both above and below the hill & the Ballars of Jevremulla used
to assemble in this forest in bands to the number of 20 or 30 Men at the
time they issued to plundering and disturbing the Inhabitants of the
neighbouring Country Comarapah being informed of this came the first
Chitteldroog with 300 Men seizing some of these robbers put them to death
& sending the hill & discovering the Reservoirs of water & the Caves, on consulting
his Officers he determined to build a Fort on a hill that was so remarkably
well adapted for a fortress particularly in its convenience for water he com
-municated this opinion to his Son the King of Chitracull — Chickonnah took
approved very much of his father's judgement & signified to him that it would
give him great pleasure if he undertook the execution of this project & that he
would readily furnish the Camattics & whatever other aid was required
from him for the forwarding of this Design — On receipt of this answer Veera
Commarapa went to Chitracull to arrange (with his Son) all matters
concerning this business; he brought back Camattics and all the implements
necessary for beginning the buildings & he set people to begin to destroy
Jungle on the 6th of Swadom of Margasseera Month of that Cycle year
Comarapa resided at this time at Canchanoor fully —

He begun to lay the foundation on the 3d of Swadom of Ca
[illegible]

---

* It would appear from the Jevremulla Account that Cancoopa was occupied before this time Page 203

-goonum Month & they finished one square Battery and a part of the lower fort: when they completed the three Walls of the Fort & one Honda upon the hill on the same day he began to build a Mahall for his own residence. —

On the 3d. of Maga Soodom he performed the Ceremony of Samaradana in the Palace & made presents to all the Workmen; at the same he performed the Ceremony called Sarga sacrificing sheep whose blood with rice was scattered round the fort: that same night Commaraja went to dwell in the new Palace. —

1673 AD
601 1673

In the Cyclic year Calleeyookkee On the 2d. of the Month Jasta Soodom, Comaraja began to build the lower walls inclosing the Town & the Pagoda of Hanoomunt: On the 6th of Bahoolom of that Month he placed the Image of Hanoomunt in the Pagoda — Established a garrison upon the hill of 50 Men, under the command of Berria Bommiah. —

On the 3d. of Soodom of Aswejja Month he finished exactly one half of the buildings of the Lower fort with all the Batteries and had completed the Gates on the 5th of Bahoolom of Vysakom of Seedarde year: the Inhabitants then had built some houses East of this fort inclosing it with a common hedge; but being attacked by some robbers who burnt the hedge; Comaraja set people to build a Wall round it in place of the hedge; On the 13th Soodom of Carticka month he began to build the fortifications on the Hill West of the Town; at first he built one square Battery on the 3d Bahoolom of Chitra Month; after this was done he caused the foundations of the hill fortifications to be laid & dug a Honda on the 12th of Soodom of Jasta Month: On the 7th of Bahoolom of that Month when the Camatties were clearing out a Cave one of them found a large Changue which he immediately presented to Comaraja he was much surprized to see so remarkable a thing found in that place, & gladened the heart of the Man who found it by a handsome reward; and promoted him to be a Maistree of Camatties; he sent for Timmanja the Astrologer of Chittledroog & shewed him the Changue requesting him to ascertain how it came upon the hills; the Astrologer

=loger examined and searched minutely the Den & acquainted Coma
=pa that this place was in former times the residence of the Philosopher
Canwa=Maha=Moree; he then sent the Changuè by that Bram
to be preserved at Chitracull & called the place Cancoopa because Cas
=wa Rooshee has resided formerly upon this Hill he also gave name
the three Several Hills - 1 Malloodoorga - 2 Mondlegottoo & 3
Colloolaguttà; and he had finished the whole works of this fort
one Honda on the 16th of Soodom of the Shravanum Month. +

In the Month of Badrapadom he resolved to build a forty
=cation round the Hills; he immediately ordered people to cut down the Ju
gle & to collect as many stones as were necessary for the Walls & went him
=self to Chitracull on the 2d of Soodom of Sweejom. —

At Chitracull he reported how much of the works were finis
=hed & returned back on the 5th of Bahoolom of Sweejom; having permissio
to entertain as many troops as were requisite to garrison the Hill he sen
=t for Herra Bommiah Goorrekar to come to him & directed him to ge
=t about 400 Men increasing his pay & giving him some presents - Heera
Bommiah agreable to orders sent some of his people into the neighbour
=ing places to entertain Barcoozogars* to the number required & in a sh
=ort time completed the Number; Goorrekar Roochia also brought 200 Mo

On the 1st of Soodom of Margaseer they laid the foundatio
of the Low fort which was finished by the 8th of Phuga Month compleat
with Gates then the Raja caused some Sheep to be sacrificed as usual
for the Surga Ceremony.

A.D. 1689 In the year Sookla when Burmapa Naik was acknowledged
in room of his Predecessor, Comarapah went to Chitteldroog in the
Month of Margaseer, on his Arrival Cattee Naik was appointed to
command this place and arrived here on the 7th of Soodom of Maga
Month. —

A.D. 1696 In the year Dattoo in the Month of Jastom by order of the
Rajah his Servants began to build 2 houses one for the Rajah & the
other

---

* Barcoozogars

others for the Goddess Cottama.

On the 7th. of Soodom of Margaseerom they built with Stones the Gate in the front of the Palace; At the same time employed people to dig a tank; they built one Hall adjacent to the Palace. At this time they had plaistered with Chunam the Stone Gate & named it Sara Bagalloo. –

In the Month of Medjom of this year the Raja & Comarapah came here with their families & followers to perform the Ceremony of the Goddesses Cottama & Voorchengee; the Image of Voochengee Dawaroo being at Voochengydroog they went as far as to a Banian tree on the road to Belchoo & paid their respects to the Goddess at that place, and performed the proper Ceremony to her; on the following night they dressed themselves in yellow Cloths according to the regulations of that Ceremony – On 2nd. of Baboolom of that Month they performed the Ceremony for the Hondas; On the 3d. they carried the Image of the Goddess in procession along the Streets and on that evening they were suspended on hooks tied on the top of a high Pillar.*a

When they had performed the Ceremonies of the feast of their tribe their Servant Cattee Naick carried the King Burmah Naick over the Hill & shewing him the works of the place requested his permission to dig a tank in front of the Gate Bagalloo & to build a Pettah South of that Gate. – Burmapa Naick approving ordered him to do as he proposed and returned to Chittledroog; On the 5th. of Soodom of Palgoonem the Commandant set tank diggers to begin the tank; afterwards the inhabitants built the Pettah in the Eswera year; then Catta Naick applied to the King for permission to appoint Goorapa to the office of Settee of this Pettah in the Month of Sravanum; in the year Bahodana Catta Naick built a tank in his own name; in the Pramadeecha year he also built a tank in the name of his father Jompana. – After this Catta Naick dying his Son Jompana was appointed to his room – During his Command he dug the tank called Chavanakara & planted a Garden in the Vrecshee Cycle year. –

*a Feast of Goddess

A.D.1692 In the year Sallivahan 1614 Angurasa Cycle year, this
-a Burmapah Naik was acknowledged at Cancoopie and proceeded
thither from Chitracull in a Palanquin attended by 3000 Infantry
and 500 Horse with Drums &c.

A.D.1695 In the year Yoova & on the Month of Badrapadom this
Burmapah Naik having become deaf was dethroned & removed from
the government & sent off by the new Chitracul Rajah to command
Hosdrey — On this event Burmapah Naik reinstated Curry Jamsu
-panah in his former Employment by Order of the Rajah — A Smith
Jeeva made a Gun to be placed before the Palace & named that Gun
Bellumiega; the Smith Davaga also made another Gun and na-
-med it Teechergai —

A.D.1753 On the 5th of Seedom of Jasta Month in the Cycle year Shee-
-mookha was dug the the well of Nuwanapa & another Well in the yea
A.D.1754 Vaya & on the 5th of Seedom of Chitram Month. —

Lingapa and Jempana Brothers of Cotta Naik built a Pala
-ce the year of Vancoomunt Pagoda in Croda year which they gra
-nted to Swamy Chinna Mallapa when he brought thither the
Image of Chinna Mullaswar in the year Bahoodana.

A.D.1755 In the year Navalumbee, Hyder Ally Cawn with his Army
having invested Chitteldroog for some time; Suddenly moved thence
towards Saunore for particular Reasons.

On the 10th of Bahoolome of that year, returning from the Sau
-nore Expedition taking Bassavankolas on his way, he surrounded Can
-coopa for 11 days, & getting possession of the Fort and Droog by agreem
he established a garrison in the place; at this time he was encamped be-
-tween the villages of Moodgarally and Barravally; he thence mar
-ch to Goodecotta and Moolacalmooroo, took both by assault, and then
returned to Chitteldroog which fell after a 4 Months siege when he
returned after this Success with his Army to Shreerangapatam. —

Hyder Ally now called the Navab after this having formed

a great Army descended the Eastern Ghaats to the Conquest of Arcot & its
A.D.1782 Dependencies where he died of sickness.-

His son Tippoo then succeeding to his Government, kept a
fixed Establishment of 300 Peons at all times for the security of this Droog.-

A.D.1791 In the Veerooducrootoo year the English Army ascended above
the Ghaats & at the time they took Bangalore, the Mharattas under Pur-
seram Bhow to assist the English arrived in this Country; on the 14th
of Bahoolom of Sravan Month they encamped near the Tank of Bag-
lore, where they remained some days; and marched to Cancorpa with some
troops on the 3rd of Badrapada Month which was delivered to them on
agreement and they left a Garrison here with an Officer named Kistnajee
Punt.-

A.D.1792 In the Cycle Pareedavee Year Tippoo after he negoci-
ated Peace with the Allies recovered this Place from the Mharattas, & he reig-
A.D.1799 -ned up to the Cycle Seedarthee Year when he was slain in the war with
the Company who having subdued the Government of Seerangapatam,
ceded this District in the Share of the Mysore Raja whose Amuldars
have managed since.-

Of the Water Works at Cancoopa

Extracted from the same book.

When Burmapah Naik appointed Chicka Run
-pa the Husband of his Sister Barwa, as Naik to this place in Conjunc
with Lorna Jomphana the former Naik Barmava caused to be dug a
in front of the Voolad or Inclosure & gave it her own name: She al
built a Village named Barmavanhully near Moodeganally & also o
Tanks.

The Father of Janeega Moodeppa named Janeega Choud
dug a Well under his own Name on the South of the Village.

When he had finished it Janeega Siddee Canchia found
a Cutta with much expence on the West of this Well

On the South on the front of the Village Catte Naik built one Vad
On the West Calasar Veerapa built a Well in the name of his
Mother Voolakka.

Cuttas

Jandragerapa when Dalvoy of this Fort built one Cutta on
the West in his father's name: also Dodagerapa built one Cutta & Ba
Naik built one Tank on the West.

Jama Barmappa a Traveller having acquired a fortune (or
riches) in Foreign Countries built here one Cutta in his own Name on t
North together with one Well.

Illapa, Paroopattagar of this Town dug one Well North of th
Biravoo Gate & planted a Garden or Tope near it.

Cavooloo Madda built a Cutta or small tank on the East

Venkapa Shanboag of this place dug one Well in his own
name on the East of the Village in the Vedrama Year.

A.D. 1760 In the Vedrama Year Madeckary Naik went with a force
from Chitteldroog by Vadekahully to Hossakara intending to attack Boy
-alhully a place belonging to the Harponelly Country. Being preparing to
March at 3 o'clock in the Night he was informed by his Spies that the Enem
were

were encamped near Goyalhully with great negligence and carelessness; he therefore marched 2 hours after by day break & suddenly attacking them after making a great slaughter among them he drove the fugitives off the field.—

The Chitteldroog Raja was so much pleased with the behaviour of his party that he gave permission to plunder the baggage without considering the danger; his Peons immediately throwing aside their Arms only attended to secure the plunder carrying off heavy burthens like so many common coolies; the scattered troops of the Harponelly Rajah by order of their Officers collected into a body & rushed upon the Chitteldroog Peons & put most of them to death; the Rajah by great good fortune escaped from the Danger to Cancoopa where he halted a night; next Morning he paid his respects to the Gods of the place and then returned to Chitteldroog.—

A.D. 1777 or 1778 After the reduction of Cancoopa while Hyder besieged Chitteldroog his Publick attendants and Hircarrahs exhibiting his Firman to Abbas Cawn Killadar of this place, carried away from the Palace all the valuable Articles with the Golden Ornaments of Koochangama, Cattamdavaroo the Golden and Silver Lingams &c. the Killadar at the entreaty of the Naiks and other Goorcarars gave them only one God Cattuncar Linga with its Gold throne with permission to pay it the customary worship and religious ceremonies according to their Laws from that period Colla-malinga was held in veneration to the year Saccarce when Doulet Cawn Jamadar of Chitteldroog being informed that this Image remained at Cancoopa and had belonged to Madakary Naick with its seat covered with Gold, he sent Abbas Cawn Killadar to take out & send him an Account of the weight of its Gold which upon Tryal was found to be of 20 Pagodas in weight which he sent to Doulet Cawn by an attendant of his Cutcherry escorted by a Valakar or common Peon.—

A.D. 1778 In the Vesumbey Hyder while he was employed in the Siege of Chitteldroog being in want of some Metal applied to the Cancoopa

Cancoopa Killadar for some who by his order cast down a Gun from the top of a Battery situated on the South of the Droog, & sent it off in (3) Pieces on a fast. –

A.D 1792 In the Pareedawee year Shaik Ismayal Soobadar this Sookoodee was appointed Aumil of this District by the Sultan's order he broke onto pieces 2 Guns in the same manner named Voochengee and Collamalinga, the metal was beat up into Bars & laid up among the stores in the Palace –

A.D 1798 In the Calayookhee Year Assuff Mahomed Shah and Goolam Modeen came to this District to enquire into the Revenues Saad Hussain Killadar at that time as the Guns here had been broken down by their permission brought 2 Guns, one from Balwanthota & the other from Alloor which he placed on the Batteries where the Collamalinga & Voochengee Guns had been formerly placed; these Guns carry Balls of the size of Wood Apples –

5

Of the Gates of the Droog and Fort.

On the North is 1st. The Moodagal Bagal or Gate
2d. Coombee Bagal
3rd. Konda Bagal
4th. Colloo Bagal
5th. Voocherigee Bagal
On the South a Diddee or Sally Port
On the West a Diddee
A Diddee to the Wall of Voochangan Karra Jootoo
2 Gates on the South of Colloo Pattoo
One on the East of Manal Pattoo & a small Gate on the West

Lower Fort.

1st. The Gate Garia Bagal
2d. To the Nadloor Bagal
3d. Is on the East of the
4th. The Jagaloor Bagal
North of the Parrabagal is Bedawara Bagul
Total (18) Gates
Inclosures by Vookads (or Searpana)
1 A Vookad or Hedge round the Betta
2 On the East side round the Village at the foot of the Hill towards Jaglore Bagul.

The Pagodas of Cancoopa

1 Bajravan Pagoda on the Droog
2 In the centre of the Droog Hanumunt Pagoda
3 Chinnamalaswar in the Petta
4 Veeswanaud Pagoda built by Catta Naik
5 Chavood Cutaree
6 Hanoomunt at Jaglore Gate
7 Biravoo Pagoda
8 Hanoomunt near the Petta Vocklad
9 Do built by Kistnapa on the South side of the Village wo
formerly there was a Village named Obalahully which was destroyed & th
on its Side.

End of the Cancoopa Register
translated from the Canara Caduttus
of the Shanbaug of the Cusba
by Cavelly Venkata Boria Bramin
November 1810

Murcallmooroo

State or Chanashoomaree of the Moolacalmooroo District in the Seedardew Jearoo A.D. 1799–1800.

No of Tarufs	Names of the Districts.	Villages: Mokey	Villages: Pukkey	Villages: Innakettoo	Villages: Nunnid	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Chaunels	Water: Tanks or reservoirs	Water: Cuttas	Water: Wells with Steps & Wells	Water: Ins generally Under	Water: Brackish	Water: Total	Forts: Chunargoor Hill Forts	Forts: Low Forts	Houses	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Thatched	Houses: Total	Families: Cultivators	Families: People not employed in Cultivation	Families: Total
1	Moolacalmooroo	30	2	25	7	32	"	"	1	"	1	126	29	155	-	1	246½	495	211	686	201	185	68
2	Nagasamoodrum	7	1	7	1	8	"	1	1	"	"	22	1	23	..	..	67½	161	43	204	82	119	201
3	Ampocoondy	8	"	8	"	8	"	2	1	"	"	8	31	39		"	76	120	19	139	57	71	12
4	Seedapore	7	2	9	"	9	"	3	2	1	2	17	1	18	-	.	193	385	19	404	235	157	39
	Total	52	5	49	8	57	"	6	5	1	3	173	62	235	7	1	583	1161	292	1433	575	832	1407

N B. No Forts are mentioned in the above except Conjaguer by the 7 Pagodas See Above of Kuppak
Only 6 Channels are mentioned in the Chanashoomaree & included in the Chazarah of the Sunkes

Chanashoomaree of Moolacalmooroo continued

Exhibiting the Enumeration of all Castes

Hindoos

No. of District	Names of the District	Brahmins	Vishnavas	Shudras																																Miscellaneous			Mussulmans	Grand Total
				Nargums	Kyd Kayeers	Tengaeurs	Nenabaroo	Pattinat Reddy	Cundoly Reddy	Pangeman	Sangee	Gollar	Thungar (Oilman)	Tander (Sadlers)	Mauers	Cumsaul (Cotton Weavers)	Telingar	Sungar (Entertainers)	Pedder (Palanquin Bearers)	Sriar (Ingt Agents)	Cadjer (Toddy Drawers)	Nangundra (Nagam)	Agasa (Washermen)	Boyer (Hunters or Bearers)	Maister (Temple Entertainers)	Wandaer (Stone Masons)	Coyer	Bombay (Entertainers)	Cubberroo (Boatmen)	Tally	Carmar (Carpenters)	Pagera (Cotton Cleaners)	Apharmakers	Sulgar (Dyers in Indigo)	Bedar (Boya) Hunters	Chalwadee (Toddy Drawers)	Bagar (Tandigar) Musicians			
1	Moolacalmooroo	58	23	30	92	25	1	41	7	24	1	2	10	24	56	5	12	8	2	1	2	11	11	13	3	1	5	18	10	16	28	4	1	1	1	36	11	113	24	1407

CONTD IN
NEXT ROLL

END

END

END